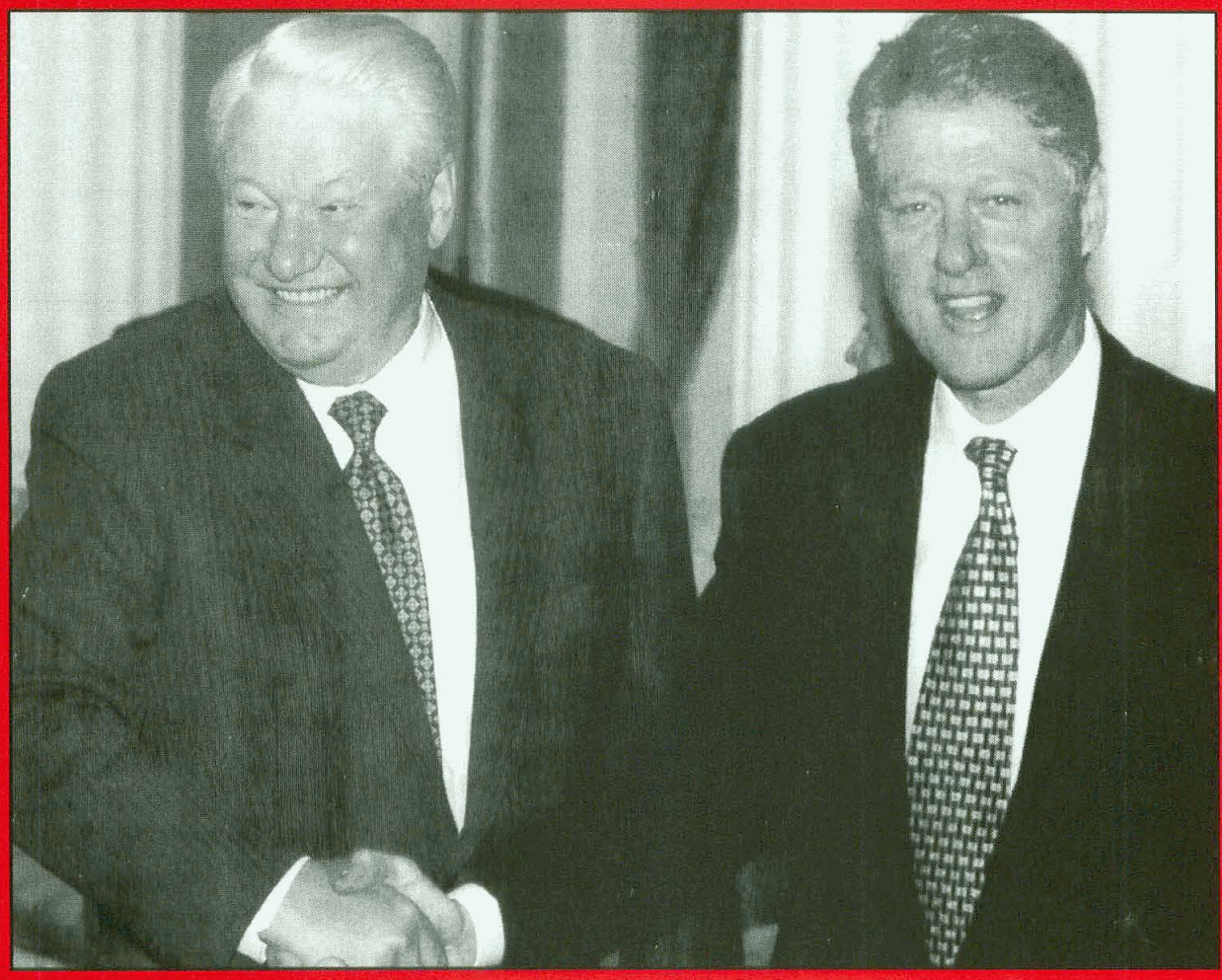
The Journal of Historical Review

Volume 17, Number 6 November / December 1998



An Open Letter to Russia's Jewish Elite

Eduard Topol

The Hoax Ends the 20th Century

Arthur R. Butz

'Ah, How Sweet it is to be Jewish ...'

Robert Faurisson

The Adelaide Institute Conference

IHR Responds to Birch Society Attack

Germany Pays Billions in Third Reich Reparations

Prison Sentence for Spanish 'Thought Criminal'

Mark Weber

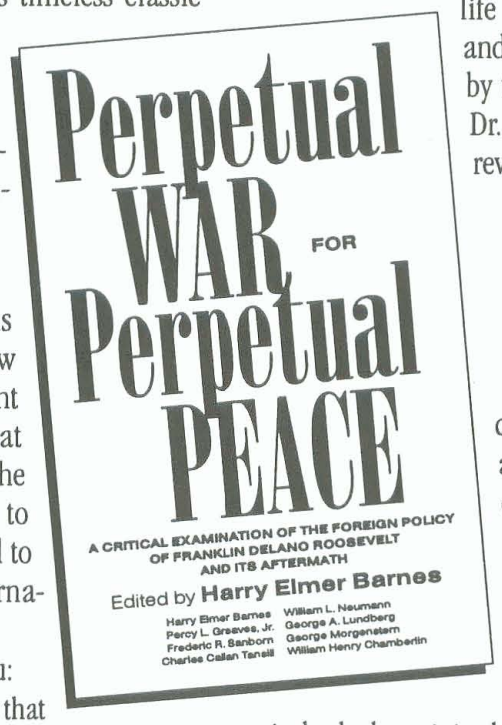
Israel's 'Ethnic Bomb' Research

— And More —

The War that Never Ends

Nearly fifty years ago, the bombing and the shooting ended in the most total military victories, and the most annihilating defeats, of the modern age. Yet the war lives on, in the words — and the deeds — of the politicians, in the purposeful distortions of the professors, in the blaring propaganda of the media. The establishment which rules ordinary Americans needs to keep World War II alive — in a version which fractures the facts and sustains old lies to manufacture phony justifications for sending America's armed forces abroad in one senseless, wasteful, and dangerous military adventure after another.

Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace is the most authoritative, and the most comprehensive, one-volume history of America's real road into World War II. The work of eight outstanding American historians and researchers, under the editorial leadership of the brilliant revisionist historian Harry Elmer Barnes, this timeless classic demonstrates why World War II wasn't America's war, and how our leaders, from President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on down, first lied us into the war, then lied us into a maze of international entanglements that have brought America *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace.*



More Than Just a History

But *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace* is more than just a history: it's a case history of how politicians such as FDR use propaganda, outright lies, and suppression of the truth to scapegoat patriotic opposition to war, to incite hatred of the enemy (even before they're the enemy!), and to lure foreign nations into diplomatic traps — all to serve, not America's national interest, but international interests.

Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace gives you:

- Matchless, careful debunking of all the arguments that led us into World War II;
- Detailed, definitive historical sleuthwork exposing FDR's hidden treachery in preparing for war on behalf of Stalin's USSR and the British Empire — while falsely representing Germany and Japan as "aggressors" against America;
- Incisive, unmistakably American perspectives on how the US made a mockery of its own professed ideals during the misnamed "Good War," by allying with imperialists and despots to wage a brutal, pointless war culminating in the massacres of Dresden and Hiroshima and the Yalta and Potsdam betrayals;
- Inspired insight into how future wars have sprung and will continue to spring from the internationalist impetus that led us from World War II, through the "Cold War" (and the hot wars we fought in Korea and Vietnam against our WWII Communist "allies") to the "New World Order" — until Americans, armed with the truth, force their leaders to return to our traditional non-interventionist foreign policy.

Eleven Books In One!

Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace is much, much more than a standard history book. Its *eleven* separate essays by *eight* different authors (average length 65 pages) make it a virtual encyclopedia on the real causes and the actual results of American participation in the Second World War. You'll find yourself reading, and re-reading, concise, judicious and thorough studies by the leading names in American revisionist scholarship.

Classic ... and Burningly Controversial

Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace, first published in 1953, represents revisionist academic scholarship at its full and (to date) tragically final flowering in America's greatest universities — just before America's internationalist establishment imposed a bigoted and chillingly effective blackout on revisionism in academia.

Its republication by the Institute in 1983 was an event, and not merely because IHR's version included Harry Elmer Barnes' uncannily prophetic essay on "1984" trends in American policy and public life (considered too controversial for conservatives and anti-Communists in the early 50s). It was hailed by the international revisionist community, led by Dr. James J. Martin, the dean of living historical revisionists, who wrote:

> It is the republication of books such as *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace* which does so much to discommode and annoy the beneficiaries of the New World Order.

Discommode and annoy the enemies of historical truth and freedom of research it did — virtually the entire stock of *Perpetual War* was destroyed in the terrorist arson attack on the Institute's offices and warehouse on the Orwellian date of July 4, 1984.

Today, the Institute for Historical Review is proud to be able to make this enduring classic available to you, and to our fellow Americans, in both the original 1953 hardbound edition, and our phoenix-like 1993 quality softbound reprint (with additional material not included in the 1953 edition). This book can silence the lies about World War II, and thus the bombs and bullets our interventionist rulers plan — for our own American troops no less than the enemy — in the Middle East, Europe, Africa, Asia, or wherever else the interventionist imperative imposed by World War II may lead us.

Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace

A Critical Examination of the Foreign Policy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Its Aftermath

Edited by Harry Elmer Barnes

679 + xiii pages (hardbound) • $19.95 postpaid (CA sales tax $1.31)

724 + xiii pages (softbound) • $11.75 postpaid (CA sales tax $ .68)

Institute for Historical Review

P.O. Box 2739, Newport Beach, CA 92659 USA

Editor: Mark Weber

Associate Editor: Greg Raven

EDITORIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Advisors are not spokesmen of
the educational institutions identified.

GEORGE ASHLEY, Ph.D
Los Angeles Unified School District (ret.)

ENRIQUE AYNAT, L.L.B.
Torreblanca, Spain

PHILIP BARKER, Ph.D
Minneapolis, Minnesota

JOHN BENNETT, L.L.B.
Australian Civil Liberties Union
Melbourne, Australia

ALEXANDER V. BERKIS, L.L.M., Ph.D.
Professor of History (ret.)
Longwood College
Farmville, Virginia

ARTHUR R. BUTZ, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Electrical
and Computer Engineering
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

BOYD CATHEY, Ph.D.
The Southern Partisan
Columbia, South Carolina

ROBERT H. COUNTESS, Ph.D.
Huntsville, Alabama

ALBERT J. ECKSTEIN, Ph.D.
Santa Fe Springs, California

ROBERT FAURISSON, Ph.D.
Professor of French Literature (ret.)
University of Lyon-2
Lyon, France

GEORG FRANZ-WILLING, Ph.D.
Überlingen, Germany

JÜRGEN GRAF
Basel, Switzerland

SAMUEL EDWARD KONKIN III
The Agorist Institute
Beverly Hills, California

R. CLARENCE LANG, Ph.D., M. Div.
Seguin, Texas

JAMES MARTIN, Ph.D.
Professor of History (ret.)
Colorado Springs, Colorado

CARLO MATTOGNO
Rome, Italy

HIDEO MIKI
Professor of History (ret.)
National Defense Academy
Yokosuka, Japan

OLEG PLATONOV, Ph.D.
Moscow, Russia

HENRI ROQUES, Ph.D.
Colombes, France

WILHELM STÄGLICH, Dr. Jur.
Glücksburg, Germany

UDO WALENDY, Diplo. Pol.
Vlotho/Weser, Germany

CHARLES E. WEBER, Ph.D.
Head, Dept. of Modern Languages (ret.)
University of Tulsa
Tulsa, Oklahoma

C. ZAVERDINOS, Ph.D.
Pietermaritzburg, South Africa

The Journal of Historical Review

Volume 17, Number 6 November / December 1998

IN THIS ISSUE

The Hoax Ends the Twentieth Century 2
Arthur R. Butz

The Adelaide Institute Conference 6

'Ah, How Sweet It Is To Be Jewish ...' 11
Robert Faurisson

A Jewish Appeal to Russia's Jewish Elite:
'Start To Love Russia, Boris Abramovich!' 13
Eduard Topol

Some Reactions to Topol's 'Open Letter' 16
Daniel W. Michaels

Germany Has Paid Out Billions in Third Reich Reparations 19

Germans More Criminal, Less Literate, and Older 20

Spanish Court Sentences 'Thought Criminal' 21
Mark Weber

Israel is Developing 'Ethnic Bomb' 24

Birch Society Magazine Takes Aim at Revisionism and the IHR 26

New Collins Book Takes Aim at Cant and Bigotry 29

IHR Internet Web Site 30

Scholarly French Journal Strives for 'Exactitude' 31

Letters 32

The Journal of Historical Review Index, 1980–1998 37
Compiled by Greg Raven

On the cover:
Russian President Boris Yeltsin with US President Bill Clinton.

The Journal of Historical Review (ISSN: 0195-6752) began publication in 1980. It upholds and continues the tradition of Historical Revisionism of scholars such as Harry Elmer Barnes, A.J.P. Taylor, William H. Chamberlin, Paul Rassinier and Charles Tansill. *The Journal of Historical Review* is published six times yearly by the **Institute for Historical Review,** P.O. Box 2739, Newport Beach, CA 92659. Subscription price: $40 per year, $65 for two years, and $90 for three years. For foreign subscriptions, add $10 per year. For overseas airmail delivery, add $30 per year. Remittances for subscriptions must be payable in US dollars drawable on a US bank. Donations to the IHR are tax-deductible.

Single copies of most *Journal* issues published since Spring 1986 (Volume 7) are available for $7.50 each, plus $2.00 shipping. Ask about the availability of specific issues. Hardbound annual volumes of the *Journal* for the years 1984, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993 are also available for $35.00 each, plus $3.50 shipping. Write for our booklist and prices.

Appropriate manuscripts are welcomed by the Editor. They should be double-spaced and accompanied by return postage. Especially welcome are submissions on diskette. Send all correspondence to **P.O. Box 2739, Newport Beach, CA 92659**. E-mail to: ihr@ihr.org. Web site: http://www.ihr.org.

The Journal of Historical Review is listed in standard periodical directories. Contributions do not necessarily reflect the views of the Institute for Historical Review.

All rights reserved. Except for specifically copyrighted items, permission is hereby given to reprint material from this issue of the *Journal*, provided that no changes or alterations are made without prior arrangement, and providing that the following attribution appears with the material: "Reprinted from *The Journal of Historical Review*, P.O. Box 2739, Newport Beach, CA 92659, USA. Subscriptions: $40 per year (domestic)." A copy of the reprint should be sent to the Editor.

The Hoax Ends the Twentieth Century

ARTHUR R. BUTZ

Delivered at the Adelaide Institute conference in Australia, August 7-9, 1998

Thank you, Dr. Toben, Ladies and gentlemen. I am particularly glad to see that the distinguished guests include John Bennett, whom I call the "grandpappy of revisionism in Australia." His annual *Your Rights* booklet has made it the case that Australia is the only country in which revisionist material has been consistently and readily available to the general public.

Regrettably others, above all Robert Faurisson, are missing for reasons I will discuss. Happily some of those who have been prevented from being here will participate on a remote basis.

There are two reasons why I have been chosen to give this particular talk. First my book, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, first published in 1976, is today referred to by some as a revisionist "classic." Second, as I said, many other candidates can't be here on account of the terror.

The 'Terror'

I look back fondly to 1979 when the only legal action against my revisionist writings (thus far anyway) took place. In Germany "X-rating" is controlled by a government agency, which "indexes" literature deemed "dangerous to youth." The domain of this agency is not restricted to pornography but includes much that is considered dangerous on political grounds. In 1979 the German translation of my book was indexed, implying restrictions on the ways it could legally be sold that amounted to a ban. As I say, that has been the only legal action against my writings. I thought the action was an outrage but, as I say, I now look back fondly to 1979 because things have gotten much worse since then, and people now serve prison terms for the sorts of things I have done. At the minimum, they can be excluded from places such as Australia.

Arthur R. Butz

Robert Faurisson is not here because the Australian government decided he is of "bad character" on account of convictions for offenses in France, notably contravention of the Fabius-Gayssot law of 1990, which forbids contesting any "crime against humanity" as claimed in the 1946 judgment of the big Nuremberg trial. British historian David Irving has similarly been banned from Australia for thought crime offenses in Germany. It did not matter that these are not offenses in Australia.

I have not been convicted because we don't have such laws in the USA, so that is part of the reason I'm giving this speech. Although the same legal grounds for exclusion do not exist in my case, I assure you I am just as bad a character as Faurisson, but I can't present myself to you as an Australian-government-certified bad character. I can however present myself as a German government certified purveyor of X-rated material. Be assured that you have become just as naughty, that is, as a patron of X-rated affairs, by listening to me.

A Tacit Tribute

It is obvious that our enemies give us a tacit tribute by resorting to such measures, which are contrary to the essence of the civil reform of the past two centuries. They are scared because, to look at it one way, revisionists are just saying that the Allies, Vatican, Red Cross, and so forth, were right, during the war, in their assessment of the extermination stories. It is so simple. Remember that when somebody says we're way out.

Earlier today we heard of a concern from their camp that I have heard many times before. This time it was expressed by Deborah Lipstadt: the "survivors" are now dying off at such an alarming

---

Arthur R. Butz was born and raised in New York City. In 1965 he received his doctorate in Control Sciences from the University of Minnesota. In 1966 he joined the faculty of Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois), where he is now Associate Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering. He is the author of numerous technical papers. This text is copyright © 1998 by the Adelaide Institute, P.O. Box 3300, Norwood 5067, Australia (Web site: http://www.adam.com.au/fredadin/adins.html)

rate that it will soon be difficult to confound the revisionists. Such a view can only be advanced in hysteria, because of what it tacitly admits. No sane person would fear that, because all those alive at the time of the US Civil War are now dead, it will be difficult to confound those who might deny it happened. The defenders of the hoax have quite lost their grip on historical reality, and on what it means for something to "happen" in real time and real space.

Such acts of repression are of course backhanded concessions that Holocaust revisionists are not cranks, and that the legend can now be supported only by terror. Observe that there is a lot of crackpot stuff out there that nobody is trying to ban — Afrocentric history, for example.

Anti-Revisionist Laws

Laws applied against revisionists differ from one country to the next and are of three types:

1. Laws proscribing certain historical claims. The paradigm is the Fabius-Gayssot law in France, which is not hypocritical, has a clear meaning, and expresses exactly what the law is trying to do.

2. Laws outlawing statements which are said to have an undesired effect, mainly to "cause hate" or "incite hate." Canada and perhaps Britain have such laws, and Australia's largely impotent "Human Rights" (there's an Orwellian term!) legislation is in this category.

3. Laws of no clear meaning. Germany has such laws covering "glorifying National Socialism," anti-constitutional activity, "insulting the dead." However in 1995 a law of type one was passed in Germany, providing a penalty of up to five years in prison, and an earlier law of type two, against incitement to racial hatred, was applied against Günter Deckert in 1994.

All three types share the feature that truth is no defense. A good example is Faurisson's conviction under the Fabius-Gayssot law for merely clarifying the meaning of "revisionism." Another is Irving's conviction in Germany for saying that the "gas chamber" that is shown to tourists at the Auschwitz *Stammlager* (main camp) is not authentic — a fact that is now admitted by the Auschwitz Museum. Another feature is that intent is irrelevant, either because the law specifically excludes it from consideration or because that's what happens in court. These are obviously not traditional notions of culpability. One thing I believe is that the type two laws, which focus on the effect of statements, really reduce to type three, that is, laws of no clear meaning.

Effect or likely effect is considered crucial in only the second type, but it is strangely dealt with. One formulation is "cause hate." Now "cause" is a difficult concept even outside the sphere of social affairs, but I want to be practical here and avoid insolvable epistemological problems. My complaint is that the charge of causing hatred is not tested empirically. If the charge is that it "causes hatred," then readers of the offending literature who became haters should be produced. If the charge is that it is "likely to cause hatred," then past readers of comparable literature who became haters should be produced. However such considerations are considered impertinent. There is no empirical test.

I have been observing the course of controversy surrounding Holocaust revisionism for a quarter century, and I have yet to see the development of any of the hate alleged. Thus this sort of regulation is really type three. Logically you could never prove yourself innocent, and you will be guilty if the court decides it wants you to be. This concept of "causing hatred," unsupported by evidence from experience, is also applied in the USA, but outside the legal or courtroom context.

As for literature that appears to incite hate, experience suggests it would be hard to beat the Bible.

However, we obviously do cause hatred! We cause hate because our enemies hate what we say, and they hate us for saying it. This idea (of causing or inciting hatred) is perhaps the most Orwellian notion in current circulation.

My Book

I also want to talk some about my book, the other reason I am here to give this speech. It was going to be on sale here but the shipment didn't arrive on time. This is no great catastrophe, because after you hear my thoughts on it you may decide you wouldn't have bought it anyway.

The Hoax of the Twentieth Century was first published 22 years ago, but it is still apparently of interest. It is sometimes called a "classic," a designation that makes me feel very old.

Of course, from the perspective of today the book has defects and several people, of whom I am one, could do better today. In admitting such defects, I can plead that I was one man working with no significant help. The correspondents I had were not then, and have not subsequently become, experts in the field. The literature of revisionist orientation was scanty. Some of it was rubbish that constituted a minor nuisance. On the positive side were Paul Rassinier, Thies Christophersen, and Wilhelm Stäglich. The writings of the last two were of value mainly as primary sources, that is, in relating their own experiences, although Stäglich later wrote a book of historical analysis. Even taking them into account, the historical complex was not there. I will elaborate.

The style of my book is certainly not elegant. I believe my style has improved much since then but, like most men with a technical education, my style remains at best dry and not elegant.

It is not immodest for me to say that mine is the best book of its type, because it is the only book of its type. To compare my book to others, the approach of mine is horizontal, the others vertical. Subsequent investigators have taken specific subjects and gone more deeply into them than I did. Such vertical approaches should be contrasted with my horizontal. I attempted to cover every reasonably relevant aspect of the problem. The question of the existence of gas chambers was only one of many. I tried to show what did happen as well as what did not. I showed the relevance of the Zionist and related movements. I discussed the Allied policies and the Jewish influences in them. My use of sources (such as the Nuremberg trials, Red Cross reports, Vatican documents, and contemporary newspaper accounts) today seems obvious, but it was not then. To aid in comprehending the early war crimes trials, I gave witchcraft trials as a useful precedent.

I believe my analysis provoked investigations of specific problems, even when such influence was not conceded. My skepticism about the reality of the mysterious "German industrialist" who in 1942, according to the World Jewish Congress, passed along information that Jews were being exterminated, probably provoked the later investigations attempting to determine his identity. Walter Laqueur and Richard Breitman, in *Breaking the Silence* (1986), unconvincingly proposed Eduard Schulte. I also stressed the inaction of the Allies with respect to Auschwitz, which Laqueur and Martin Gilbert tried without success to explain.

The existence and relevance of the 1944 aerial reconnaissance photos of Auschwitz were, to the best of my knowledge, first argued in my book. I also believe that my book provoked, perhaps through some intermediary, the 1979 release of these photos by the CIA, but again such influence is not admitted.

I consider my book generally "right" even today in the sense of how the historical parts fit together, and they fit perfectly without major or fundamental mysteries.

This horizontal analysis remains unique in the revisionist literature. The book presented a historical complex that remains valid today. The main contribution was that the book made specialized studies easier because investigators did not have to worry about coherence of the larger picture; they could direct a curious person to my book. I did a good enough job for that, even if not a perfect job. The proof is that, among revisionists, the defects of the book are certainly seen, but there seems to be no great demand for an improved work of comparable scope.

An example: You want to discuss the question of gas chambers at Auschwitz. My old book won't help if you want to be current, and there would not necessarily be any reason to cite it. There are much more recent and conclusive writings, notably Faurisson's, but I could not imagine a person securely venturing into such a controversy without having a grasp of the general historical complex, as provided in my book. Thus I cannot imagine contemporary Holocaust revisionism existing without a book such as mine, even if it is never necessary today to cite it.

It is still the only book of this sort. A better one would be nice, but there are two problems that occur to me. First, such a book, if written from the point of view of our knowledge today, would not fit into a single volume.

Second, a paradox: a weakness of the book explains some of its strength. From the present point of view, there seems much in the book that is awkwardly presented. This is because I did not write this book as an expert. The book was written as works of research normally are: I was myself struggling to understand, as would an intelligent and serious reader. Thus the book expresses a relationship of common perspective, and mutual empathy, between author and reader that could not exist in a new book, written today from a position of expertise, and directed at a neophyte reader (that is the only kind possible today). I believe this explains the occasional overwhelming effect the book has. From this point of view the book is still contemporary, as well as "right."

Where is Revisionism Today?

All objective observers, revisionist or not, are well advised to take note of this: Apostasy among us has been rare, despite our persecuted status. The exceptions are illuminating. In France Abbé Pierre recanted, but he wasn't really a revisionist, just a visitor.

The case of Jean-Claude Pressac, who says he started out as a disciple of Faurisson but then became convinced that Faurisson was wrong, is worth noting. Pressac's reversion was highly profitable to him, as the major media tried to lionize this obscure man.

David Cole has been a painful exception, but also a plausible one because he is a Jew, and the pressures on him were far greater than on a gentile. His recantation in terror of the JDL was pathetic and unconvincing. I will recant too, if enough pressure is brought to bear.

A concomitant fact is that revisionists have been very tough. Robert Faurisson is a brilliant man but, having lived and worked for many years in the

midst of advanced technical development, I can't truthfully say that he is the most brilliant man I have known. He does however appear to be the toughest man I have known. For 20 years he has been bearing the brunt of the malice of those in power in his country, and that malice is considerable. There exist other very tough revisionists. However, I wonder if "revisionists are tough" is really the right formulation. No sane person is tough in defending a stupid or flimsy cause. I tend to think revisionists are tough because they know they are right.

These observations should be weighed carefully by friends, enemies, and neutrals.

Some Holocaust museums, in particular the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, admit that they are trying to counter us; thus they are in a sense memorials to us.

I must make one sad observation. In-fighting among revisionists is today excessive, and seems in large measure motivated by vanities and jealousies. I won't mention names, thereby starting another round of mutual denunciation. We should be more willing to look at other's work and see what is half full, not merely what is half empty.

Our speed in adopting the Internet, and especially the World Wide Web, has been very satisfying to me.

We could be a hair away from a major upheaval. Recently I heard that the Auschwitz Museum denied the BBC and David Irving permission to do a documentary there. I hope that means the major media are getting more willing to listen to us, and will perhaps get angry at the intellectual dishonesty that has opposed us for years.

We heard Faurisson say that absolute victory is impossible, because there will always be those who doggedly cling to what they want to believe. I believe that is unimportant, because real victories can be absolute from a practical point of view. The American Indians are still there, but everybody knows who won that confrontation.

Unfortunately I no longer believe victory is assured. I ask myself: can these yarns really go on and on? I have to admit, yes. The endurance of religious myth provides ample precedent, and it is a commonplace that the Holocaust cult is really a religion.

I judge the present situation to be highly volatile. Anything could happen.

The Hoax Ends the Twentieth Century

The title of this presentation is obviously a play on the title of my book, but mainly it is an accurate statement. The Hoax ends the twentieth century, and revisionism has had a lot to do with this, as is clear when one considers that "holocaustomania" has been the rule only since the rise of contemporary Holocaust revisionism 20 to 25 years ago. Consider the increasing publicity since then, and the daily publicity today. We hear of aged alleged Nazi war criminals still being hunted down, Switzerland's alleged wartime crimes (which get more and more vague as time goes on), the alleged hardness of the Vatican. From the relative silence of the 50s this propaganda has built up to a constant din today. I know of nothing comparable. Try to imagine constant whining about the US Civil War, which ended in 1865, in 1918. The "Holocaust" has become the principal topic of current affairs.

I believe the "holocaustomania" is largely a reaction to revisionism. As I noted, the US Holocaust Memorial Museum admits this as part of its mission. The uproar over my book in early 1977 was amazing. I would say the holocaustomania started a year later, with the 1978 NBC television "docudrama" series, "Holocaust." It is important to note the sequence because some, particularly those new to the controversy, may assume we revisionists are reacting to holocaustomania. If anything, it's the other way around.

Thus the Hoax ends the twentieth century also in the sense that the people who call it a hoax are implicitly getting much attention, despite their meagre publishing resources. Logically, Holocaust revisionism ought to be the major intellectual freedom issue of the day. Ronald Dworkin, in *Index on Censorship* (May-June 1995), asked "What justifies this exception?"

Adelaide Institute

The *Adelaide Institute Newsletter* is at present the best in the English language in terms of timely publication of revisionist news and articles. The problem is that it is way down under here and very obscure in the USA and Europe; perhaps remedies are available. Remember that a lot of people can at least read English. Our *Smith's Report* is good and timely, but it has a primary emphasis on US college campuses.

Meetings such as this have been rare outside the US, for legal, political and financial reasons. This meeting is a great accomplishment in the face of great odds, and will greatly enhance the visibility of revisionism, mainly in Australia, but I think it will also have repercussions elsewhere. Here I have made new connections and strengthened old ones. I am happy to have given whatever help I could. I thank and congratulate Dr. Fredrick Toben, Mr. David Brockschmidt and all the other associates of Adelaide Institute for organizing and conducting this meeting, and for inviting me to speak to you. Thank you for your time and attention.

Revisionist Activism in Australia

The Adelaide Institute Conference

For some time now, Australia has been one of the most dynamic battlefields in the worldwide struggle against the historical blackout. And at the forefront of the battle there is the Adelaide Institute, which publishes an important revisionist newsletter and maintains an information-packed Internet web site.

Centered in South Australia's largest city, and funded by donations, the Adelaide Institute was founded in 1994 by Fredrick Toben, who directs its work and edits its newsletter (P.O. Box 3300, Norwood 5067, Australia. E-mail: fredadin@adam.com.au).

Born in northern Germany in 1944, Dr. Toben (Töben) studied at Melbourne University in Australia, as well as at universities in Heidelberg, Tübingen and Stuttgart in Germany, where he earned a doctorate in philosophy. He also hold a Master's degree in education, and has worked as a school teacher in Victoria, Australia.

The Institute's twice-monthly newsletter has developed into one of the most informative revisionist periodicals anywhere, with a keen readership around the world. A typical issue, twelve pages in length, reports on revisionist activism both at home and abroad, and provides news and commentary about recent noteworthy historical news. Aspects of revisionist scholarship are sometimes dealt with in detail.

In the spring of 1997 Toben made a round-the-world tour, financed by Adelaide Institute supporters, that included an inspection visit of the Auschwitz camp site, and meetings with revisionist scholars and activists in North America and Europe.

In radio and television appearances, Dr. Toben has been an outspoken voice for historical accuracy and free historical inquiry.

All this has predictably enraged the powerful Jewish-Zionist lobby. In 1997 the Executive Council of Australian Jewry (ECAJ), the country's main Jewish community organization, brought legal action against Toben to shut down the Institute's web site (http://www.adam.com.au/fredadin/adins.html). In this case, the first test of the country's Racial Discrimination law involving the Internet, Toben was brought before the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission (HREOC). Outraged by its guiding principle that truth is no defense, Toben walked out of the Commission hearing and refused to cooperate further with it.

A Successful Conference

Over the weekend of August 7-9, 1998, the Adelaide Institute hosted Australia's first-ever revisionist conference. About 50 persons attended the successful three-day meeting in Adelaide, which was noteworthy for the scope and depth of the presentations. While much of the focus was on the Holocaust issue, other subjects were dealt with as well. The meeting, which began on Friday, the 7th, with registration at a hotel and an informal dinner, continued over the next two days at the comfortable and stately Fernilee Lodge.

Speakers included Arthur Butz and John Sack from the United States, and Jürgen Graf from Europe. In addition, a number of revisionist scholars and activists who could not attend in person "participated" by pre-recorded video cassette or by live telephone hookup, or both. Among those attending was the ambassador to Australia of the United Arab Emirates, Khalifa Bakhit Al-falasi. The envoy's attendance predictably prompted complaints from Jewish-Zionist groups.

Dr. Toben opened the conference by welcoming the speakers and attendees, and by reading greetings from several political prisoners, including Günter Deckert and Udo Walendy, each of whom has been imprisoned in Germany for their dissident views on history. Attendees then viewed a clip of a 1994 Australian television "Nightline" broadcast on the Holocaust issue that included remarks by revisionist Geoff Muirden (who later addressed the conference), as well as by Jeremy Jones, a prominent Jewish community figure. A second video clip presented to the attendees was an excerpt of another Australian "Nightline" broadcast, this one from March 1998, which also showed Jones bitterly complaining about revisionist "haters." But this broadcast also presented portions of an interview with Dr. Toben. Among other things, he told viewers: "There is no evidence to prove that the gas chambers existed."

Jürgen Graf on Majdanek

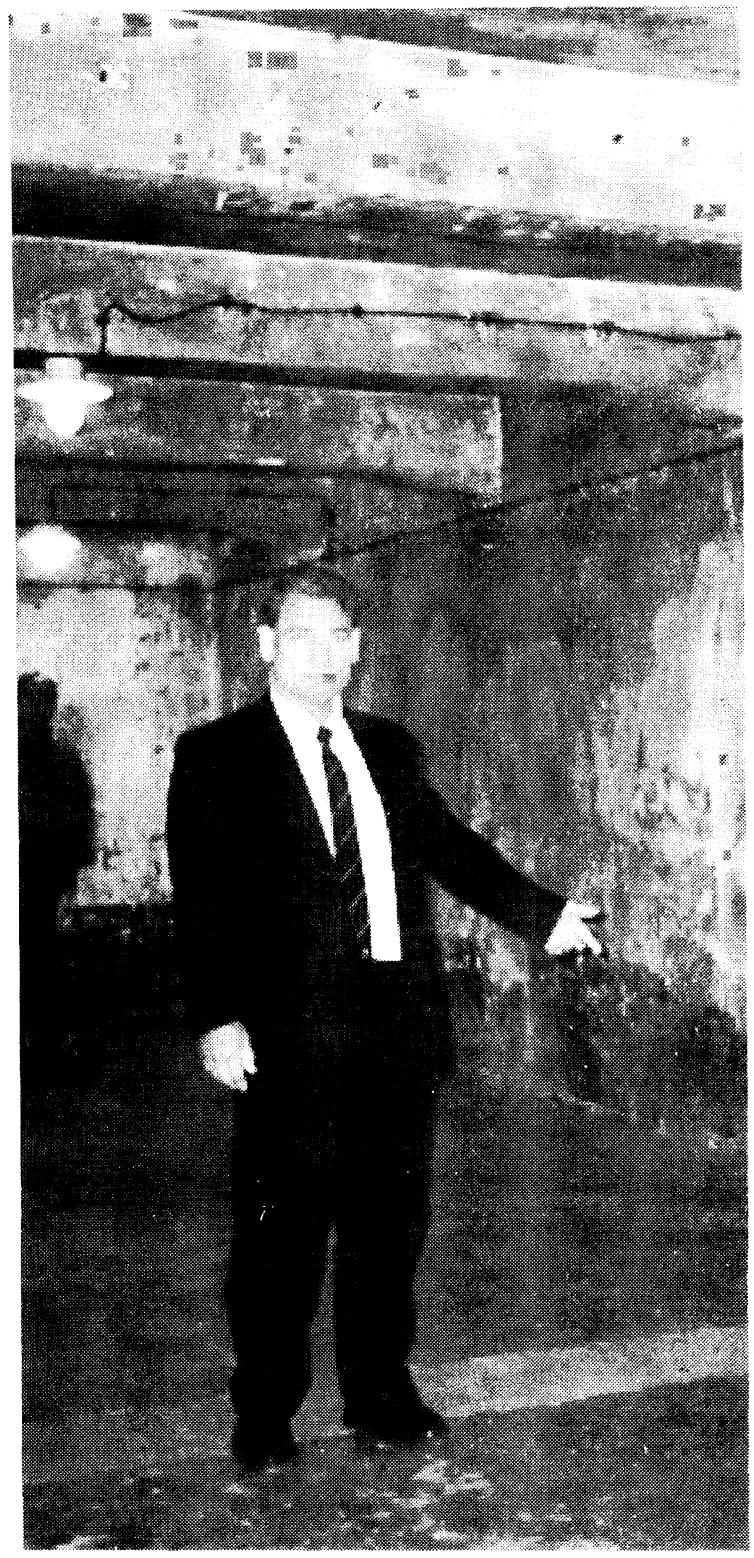
Traveling from Switzerland for the meeting was educator, researcher and author Jürgen Graf, who delivered two talks, including the keynote address. A few weeks earlier, a Swiss court had sentenced him to 15 months imprisonment and a fine of 8,000 francs for his revisionist writings on the Holocaust issue. (See "Swiss Court Punishes Two Revisionists" in the July-August 1998 *Journal*, pp. 2-10.) During his stay in Australia, he learned that he had lost his teaching job due to his July 16 conviction.

In his keynote address, Graf spoke about Majdanek, the large German wartime concentration camp at Lublin, in Poland, which he personally inspected in June 1997. His presentation was based on research conducted for a newly published, 300-page book on this subject, co-authored with Italian scholar Carlo Mattogno. Although Allied officials charged in 1945 that the Germans had killed one and a half million people at Majdanek, it has been a relatively "neglected" camp. Contrary to its image as a top secret extermination center, Graf pointed out, the camp in fact was "completely open" and "visible from all sides." Any mass killings there could hardly have been kept secret.

By 1943 Germany was battling for existence against industrially and numerically superior enemies. In this situation, Graf noted, it would have been madness to kill valuable workers, or even to let them die.

The death rate in Germany's wartime camps was high, due especially to typhus and other diseases caused by overcrowding and poor sanitation. German authorities accordingly took measures to deal with the catastrophe. In December 1942, for example, SS *Reichsführer* Himmler ordered that the death rate in the camps "absolutely must be reduced." Documents discovered by Graf and Mattogno detail the specific hygienic measures ordered by German authorities to bring down the prisoner death rate at Majdanek. These measures, which largely proved effective, included installation of sewers, running water taps and toilets, and delousing facilities, as well as regular showers for the inmates, and expansion of the prisoner hospital.

In the largest of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Majdanek, Graf told the conference, there is, remarkably, a large *window* that doomed prisoners could easily have broken. This "gas chamber," Graf concludes, was actually a facility for delousing clothes and similar items. Another purported "gas chamber" at Barracks 41, which is routinely shown to tourists, has no traces of Zyklon B. However, visitors can view canisters there that reputedly contained lethal carbon monoxide (CO) gas. Oddly, though, these canisters are marked "CO2," which denotes non-lethal carbon dioxide.



Fredrick Toben inside the "gas chamber" at the Auschwitz I main camp, mid-April 1997.

Among the clearly baseless, or at least greatly exaggerated allegations about Majdanek is a report that the corpses of 70,000 victims were burned in three ditches. But to burn so many bodies, Graf pointed out, would have required many tons of wood. Furthermore, he went on, it would have taken days for the ditches to cool, tons of human ash would have needed removal, and a grinding mill would have been required to process residual bones on a physically impossible scale.

Graf's second conference address, "Assault on a

Nation," dealt with the on-going attack against Switzerland by organized Jewry, especially the World Jewish Congress, including the "Swiss bank" scandal.

Arthur Butz

Dr. Arthur R. Butz, a professor at Northwestern University near Chicago, and author of the classic revisionist study, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, flew from the United States to deliver his address, "The Hoax Ends The Twentieth Century" (which appears elsewhere in this *Journal* issue).

John Bennett

For decades Australia's most active and outspoken revisionist writer and publicist has been John Bennett, an attorney with a well-deserved reputation as a staunch defender of civil rights.

John Bennett

After graduation from the University of Melbourne, he served from 1966 to 1980 as secretary of the Victorian Council for Civil Liberties, and since 1980 has been president of the Australian Civil Liberties Union (P.O. Box 1137, Carlton, Vic. 3053, Australia). He is also the author of *Your Rights*, a widely-circulated citizens' rights handbook that has been regularly revised and updated since the first edition of 1974.

Since 1979, when he was "converted" by reading *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, Bennett has actively promoted revisionism in numerous interviews, in pamphlets mailed to thousands of people around the country, and in successive editions of *Your Rights*. A member of this *Journal's* Editorial Advisory Committee since 1980, Bennett has also been a *Journal* contributor and an IHR conference speaker.

John Sack

Also traveling from the United States was John Sack, Jewish-American author of *An Eye For An Eye*, an extraordinary account of the suppressed story of torture and murder of German civilians in Jewish-run camps in postwar Soviet-ruled Poland. The veteran journalist and historian, who accepts the Holocaust gas chamber and "six million" claims, noted the remarkable efforts by Jews and Jewish groups to suppress his book (which is no longer in print), and even to prevent him from speaking on the postwar mistreatment of Germans at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC. (See "Suppressing the Story of Genocide Against Germans," in the Sept.-Oct. 1997 *Journal*, pp. 31-33.)

Nigel Jackson

Just as Shakespeare's Hamlet had to commit new murders in an effort to hold on to power, remarked Nigel Jackson in his address, so also do the Zionists have to keep "murdering" free speech on the Holocaust issue with newer and ever more restrictive laws. Jackson, a journalist, secondary school teacher, poet and author *(The Case for David Irving)*, has made a name for himself in Australia as an eloquent defender of freedom of speech. Further suppression of freedom is inevitable, he warned, unless citizens take "disinfective" steps.

Robert Faurisson

Attendees viewed a pre-recorded video presentation by French revisionist scholar Robert Faurisson, "Marshal Pétain, Anti-Communism and the Revisionist Challenge," which gave a "tour" of "Vichy France," the administrative capital of (unoccupied) France from 1940 to 1944. For decades it has been customary to castigate Pétain for his wartime policy of collaboration with Third Reich Germany. It is not well known, for example, that the Vichy administration of Marshal Pétain was duly recognized as the legitimate government of France by more than 16 countries, including the United States.

After his video presentation, Professor Faurisson spoke to the attendees by telephone from France. Regarding the future of revisionism, he expressed the view that "we shall never win and never lose." Revisionists cannot "win," Faurisson explained, because we face a three-thousand-year-old Jewish mindset of irreconcilable conflict: "the Jew against the *goyim*." Because the Holocaust story has become a religious dogma for Jews, it is impervious to reason and facts. It also endures because it is "big business" and a profitable "golden calf."

In this great struggle — which Faurisson believes should be regarded as the last great intellectual adventure of this century and the first of the 21st century — he urges revisionist activists and scholars to "try to be clear, simple, not pedantic, and keep a smile on your face."

David Brockschmidt

In his address on "Schindler's List," conference speaker David Brockschmidt related that his father had known Oskar Schindler well, and had been

Adelaide Institute conference speakers, August 1998, from left to right: Jürgen Graf, David Brockschmidt, Arthur Butz (standing), and John Sack.

instrumental in saving Jewish lives. However, he received no credit for this, either from Steven Spielberg in his film "Schindler's List," or from Tom Keneally in his book of the same name, upon which the motion picture was based. As Brockschmidt noted, Schindler's widow, Emily Schindler, has dismissed the influential Spielberg film as "lies."

Geoff Muirden

For several years now, Geoff Muirden has been making a mark in Australia as an articulate and effective partisan of free speech and historical revisionism, both as secretary of the Australian Civil Liberties Union, and, more recently, as Assistant Director of the Adelaide Institute. He provided "An Overview Of Historical Revisionism In Australia," citing, for example, the impact of John Bennett's work.

Andrew Gray

A recognized authority on Richard Wagner, and the translator of his autobiography, spoke on "Errors, Lies, and Nonsense" about the great German composer. Because sensuality and sexuality pervades his work, said Gray, this "skull-splitting genius" forever robbed music of its innocence. Gray spoke against the absurd but enduring campaign to blame Wagner, at least in part, for Hitler, who was a great admirer of the composer. More than a century after his death, Gray noted, Wagner is still being vilified for his notorious anti-Jewish essay on "Jewry and Music."

Olga Scully

In her address, "My Battle Against Australia's Zionist Lobby," Mrs. Olga Scully reported on her legal struggle for her right to free speech. Because of complaints by the Executive Council of Australian Jewry about leaflets she had distributed in her home town in Tasmania, she has been brought before the Australian Human Rights Commission. She expressed appreciation for the support she's received in this legal battle, including backing from David Brockschmidt and Dr. Toben.

William DeMaria

Much like a patient on "life support," said William DeMaria in his address, democracy in Australia is now "in crisis." Dr. DeMaria, who teaches at the School of Social Work and Social Policy of the University of Queensland, said that an illusion of freedom is maintained to keep the system going. Even the universities have ceased to cultivate an unfettered search for truth, but have instead become "edu-business" job placement training centers.

Video and Telephone Speakers

Most of those who "participated" in the conference did so by telephone and/or pre-recorded video. They included:

Geoff Muirden

• Retired journalist Doug Collins, speaking by telephone from western Canada, reported on the Jewish-Zionist campaign to punish him and the *North Shore News* for a column criticizing Spielberg's "Schindler's List." This brought the British-born writer before a "Human Rights Commission" where, typically for such bodies, the truth of the allegedly offensive writing is irrelevant. (See "Canadian Jewish Congress Threatens Journalist for Holocaust Heresy," in the Jan.-Feb. 1996 *Journal*.)

• Mark Weber, Director of the Institute for Historical Review, sent greetings to the conference on behalf of the IHR by pre-recorded video presentation. He also spoke briefly to the attendees by telephone from California, congratulating Dr. Toben and his colleagues for their achievement in organizing this important event.

• Friedrich Berg, an American engineer and IHR *Journal* contributor, spoke by telephone on "The Diesel Gas Chamber Hoax Revisited." According to

Dr. Fredrick Toben, center, during his visit at the IHR office, April 1, 1997, with Mark Weber, left, and Greg Raven, right.

the standard Holocaust story, he pointed out, about a million Jews were supposedly killed in gas chambers with Zyklon B, while some two million Jews were supposedly killed in diesel engine gas chambers. Despite its "dirty" appearance, Berg explained, diesel engine exhaust is actually not toxic.

• Germar Rudolf, a German-born certified chemist, author of *The Rudolf Report*, and editor of the important German-language revisionist quarterly *VffG*, is currently living in exile to avoid a politically motivated prison sentence imposed by a German court. He submitted a paper on the "gas chambers" of Auschwitz and Birkenau, and spoke to the conference by telephone.

• In a video address to the conference, Dr. Robert Countess, a close associate of the IHR, spoke on "Historical Sources and Their Use in Holocaust Historiography." Sources for the alleged wartime homicidal gas chambers are rare and unreliable, he pointed out, and he spoke of the often religious nature of the anti-revisionist critique. He cited the 1993 Master's thesis of New Zealand scholar Dr. Joel Hayward as a noteworthy and courageous study that shows the seriousness of revisionist scholarship, and affirms the validity of numerous specific revisionist arguments.

• Ernst Zündel, the veteran German-Canadian publicist and free speech activist, and his attorney, Doug Christie, addressed the conference by video. Currently Zündel and his "battling barrister" are defending themselves before a "Human Rights Tribunal" in Toronto, that is investigating charges that he has been spreading "hate" through the California-based Internet "Zündelsite." In this Orwellian case, Christie mentioned, the Tribunal has declared that "truth is no defense."

• Ingrid Rimland, "webmaster" of the California-based "Zündelsite," spoke about "My Wandering Years" in her video address to the conference. Her most recent published work is the *Lebensraum* trilogy.

• Dr. Charles Weber, editor-publisher of a revisionist newsletter, spoke by telephone from Oklahoma. The case for Holocaust revisionism, he said, is much stronger today than it was in 1983 when his booklet, *The Holocaust: 120 Questions and Answers* (no longer in print), was published.

• Speaking by telephone from Sweden, Morocco-born author Ahmed Rami reported on his work and its impact in the Scandinavian country, especially through "Radio Islam," which he started in 1987. Through this important voice for historical revisionism in Scandinavia, he has often dealt with the Palestine issue and Jewish propaganda.

• Dr. Serge Thion, speaking by telephone from France, described his visits to the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles and the US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington. At neither center, he said, are visitors permitted to take photographs or to record what they see. The Museums invent supposedly historical dialogue. As part of their effort to prove a German program to exterminate Europe's Jews, they cite the 1942 Wannsee Conference protocol, as well as a reconstructed "gas chamber" model.

• Hans Schmidt, editor-publisher of the *GANPAC Brief* newsletter, and author of *Jailed in Democratic Germany* (available from the IHR), spoke by telephone from Florida about his arrest and incarceration in Germany for critical remarks about Jews and Freemasons he had written in a letter.

• Robert Brock, African-American community activist, spoke by telephone from Washington, DC, about the Jewish role in the trans-Atlantic slave trade.

• Michael Hoffman, II, who operates the "Campaign for Radical Truth in History," including a newsletter and Internet website (www.hoffman-info.com), spoke by telephone from Idaho about "Racism in the Jewish Talmud."

• Paul Fromm, director of the Canadian Association for Free Expression (CAFE), spoke by telephone from Canada about the on-going assault against free speech in "Cuba del Norte."

The IHR Needs Your Help

Only with the sustained help of friends can the Institute for Historical Review carry on its vital mission of promoting truth in history. If you agree that the work of our Institute is important, please support it with your generous donation!

Paying Tribute to Jewish Power

'Ah, How Sweet It Is To Be Jewish ...'

ROBERT FAURISSON

Alain Finkielkraut is a professor of philosophy at France's elite *Ecole Polytechnique* who for years has been a darling of a certain section of the Parisian intelligentsia. In 1982, at the time of one of my first trials for calling the Auschwitz gas chamber story a historical lie, he revealed his concern about revisionism in a muddled work entitled *L'Avenir d'une négation* ("The Future of a Denial"). On the first page of this book he described me as being "of the ilk of Big Brother," and on page 66 he wrote: "In terms of method, the deniers of the gas chambers are the spiritual children of the big Stalinists."

In 1987 I had a personal encounter with Finkielkraut in Paris' Latin Quarter, when an anti-revisionist conference was being held at the Sorbonne. Groups of young Jews were roaming the area, on the lookout for potential revisionists. Finkielkraut was with one of these groups. Together with three or four young Jews, he came into the café where I happened to be. I greeted him with the words "They're done for, your gas chambers!" a rash remark for which I was to pay an hour later. But, at that moment, taken aback, he mumbled a reply and quickly left the café with his friends.

Since then I have followed his activities. He has steadily made something of a speciality of denouncing the "Jewish maximalism" of such figures as Claude Lanzmann.

Last October, Finkielkraut wrote an essay defending Cardinal Stepinac (1896-1960), who was being widely attacked for having collaborated with Croatia's wartime "Ustasha" regime. The essay, published in the leading French daily *Le Monde,* October 7, 1998 (p. 14), is entitled "Mgr Stepinac and Europe's Two Griefs" ("Mgr Stepinac et les deux douleurs de l'Europe"). In it Finkielkraut defended both the late Cardinal's memory and the wartime Croatian Roman Catholic Church. He recalled that, from 1941, the Church defended the Jews against

Alain Finkielkraut

the Ustasha regime. Stepinac, he went on, suffered personally as a victim of what he calls "Europe's two griefs": Fascism and Communism.

But what especially catches the reader's attention are the essays opening lines:

> Ah, how sweet it is to be Jewish at the end of this 20th century! We are no longer History's accused, but its darlings. The spirit of the times loves, honors, and defends us, watches over our interests; it even needs our imprimatur. Journalists draw up ruthless indictments against all that Europe still has in the way of Nazi collaborators or those nostalgic for the Nazi era. Churches repent, states do penance, Switzerland no longer knows where to stand ...

Obviously, it is "sweet" to be Jewish in these final years of the century, but only a Jew has the right to say so. In effect, as Finkielkraut acknowledges, it is no longer possible to publish without the imprimatur of organized Jewry. In effect, I might add, the Jew reigns unopposed.

Each year in France, the Interior Ministry and certain specialized and generously subsidized agencies carefully note and tally every incident in our country that might be regarded as anti-Semitic. Try as they do to inflate their figures, the result is clear: practically no anti-Semitic incidents can be detected in France.

If it is true that it is so sweet to be Jewish, then what right do Jews have to complain of a (nearly

---

Robert Faurisson was educated at the Paris Sorbonne, and served as a professor at the University of Lyon in France from 1974 until 1990. He was a specialist of text and document analysis. His writings on the Holocaust issue have appeared in four books and numerous scholarly articles, many of which have appeared in this *Journal.*

non-existent) anti-Semitism, or to demand, and obtain, ever harsher legal repression of revisionism, which they have succeeded in identifying with anti-Semitism?

This same October 7 issue of *Le Monde* reports that Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of France's National Front party, must once again pay dearly for having had the temerity, at a meeting in Munich in December 1997, to state that the gas chambers are a detail of Second World War history. [See "French Courts Punish Holocaust Apostasy," March-April 1998 *Journal*, pp. 14-15.] The European Parliament, by a huge majority, had just voted to suspend Le Pen's parliamentary immunity. A German court may sentence him to five years' imprisonment. In the European Parliament, German member Willy Rothley, speaking for the Socialist faction, said that a goal of his country's penal code is to "protect the young against falsifications of history." He went on to warn: "If Mr. Le Pen does not answer the summons of my country's courts, he will be imprisoned as soon as he sets foot on German soil."

In Germany, repression has reached new heights. (Even Americans traveling in Germany, or a neighboring country, can be thrown into a German jail for revisionist felonies.) For the same offending remark, Le Pen has been, and is again being, prosecuted in France. In 1991, a French court ordered him to pay 1,200,000 francs (more than $200,000) for his original "detail" remark, made in 1987. On the basis of an emergency interim ruling of December 26, 1997, he is also currently "under investigation" in Paris for his Munich "detail" remark. Thus, for the same statement, he is being charged simultaneously in Munich and in Paris.

Precisely a week after the publication of his *Le Monde* essay, in which he conceded that Jews have nothing to complain about in France, Finkielkraut had the chutzpah to appear as a witness in the Paris Court of Appeal (11th chamber) to complain about the alleged threat to French Jews posed by revisionists. On October 14 he testified against Roger Garaudy, author of *The Founding Myths of Israeli Politics*, and publisher Pierre Guillaume. Finkielkraut regarded Garaudy an anti-Semite and a "Faurissonian." He declared his approval of France's anti-revisionist "Fabius-Gayssot" law. The state, Finkielkraut said, must punish hatred. (The first to call for the introduction in France of an anti-revisionist law on the model of the Israeli law of July 1981 was a group of Jewish historians including Pierre Vidal-Naquet and Georges Wellers, united around René-Samuel Sirat, Chief Rabbi of France *[Bulletin quotidien de l'Agence télégraphique juive,* June 2, 1986, p. 1, 3]. This law, called the "Fabius-Gayssot Act," was promulgated on July 13, 1990.)

Day by day, I follow with interest this mighty rise of Jewish power. In my own modest way, I pay tribute to this power. Each month I send my payment of 5,000 francs (about $900) to the "Paris Fines Receiver," which collects the sums I am obliged regularly to hand over for revisionism, that is to say, for having annoyed organized Jewry.

I must constantly reckon with new charges and court battles.

In France, in Germany, in Palestine — indeed, when one looks closely, everywhere in the world, including Japan, it is prudent not to offend, even indirectly or unwittingly, those who, like Finkielkraut, can sigh: "Ah, how sweet it is to be Jewish at the end of this 20th century!"

As for the rest of us, we do not even have the right publicly to mutter: "Ah, how grievous it is not to be Jewish at the end of this 20th century!"

— October 15, 1998

Jean-Marie Le Pen

'Holocaust Mono-Culture'

"In the terrible tragedy of the [Second World] war there is a unique element: the deportation and murder of Jews and resistance fighters by the Nazis. But that lasted four years altogether. The much greater crime of the Soviet Gulags took place over decades, and cost the lives of millions. Millions also perished in the Chinese camps, and there have been terrible genocides in Cambodia and Vietnam. None of these crimes has ever received the same consideration as the annihilation of the Jews. And this is a kind of mono-culture, which I find shocking."

— Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of France's National Front party, quoted in *Der Spiegel*, No. 46/ 1996.

'We Hold the Real Power'

A Jewish Appeal to Russia's Jewish Elite

Most Russians have suffered terribly during the Yeltsin years. According to Harvard University scholar Graham Allison, who is also a former US assistant Secretary of Defense, ordinary Russians have experienced, on average, a 75 percent plunge in living standards since 1991 — almost twice the decline in Americans' income during the Great Depression of the 1930s. But in the midst of this widespread economic misery, a small minority has grown fabulously wealthy since the end of the Soviet era.

Although Jews make up no more than three or four percent of Russia's population, they wield enormous economic and political power in that vast and troubled country. "At least half of the powerful 'oligarchs' who control a significant percentage of the economy are Jewish," the *Los Angeles Times* has cautiously noted. (See also: D. Michaels, "Capitalism in the New Russia," May-June 1997 *Journal*, pp. 21-27.)

Almost certainly the most important of the "oligarchs" is Boris A. Berezovsky, a former mathematics professor who heads the Logovaz financial-industrial group, which includes automobile imports and sales, aviation, oil and media. In 1997 *Forbes* magazine ranked him as one of the 100 richest people in the world, with an estimated net worth of $3 billion. His extensive media holdings include ORT television, the daily *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* ("Independent Journal"), and the weekly magazine *Ogonek*.

The second most powerful business figure is probably Vladimir Gusinsky. In addition to heading the "Most" banking group, he is also called "the Russian Rupert Murdoch" because of his large media empire, which includes the daily newspaper *Sevodnya*, the weekly news magazine *Itogi*, and the NTV television network. Gusinsky is also chairman of the Russian Jewish Congress.

Russia's current prime minister is Yevgeny Primakov, who was promoted from his post as foreign minister in September 1998. During the final phase of the Soviet era, he headed the KGB intelligence and security service, and served as a Politburo member. Early in his career, he dropped the obviously Jewish-sounding name he was born with, Yevgeny Finkelstein.

Many other Jews have played major roles in Russia's governmental and political life in recent years, among them Alexander Livshitz and Grigory Yavlinsky, presidential chief of staff Anatoly Chubais, deputy prime minister Boris Nemtsov, and prime minister Sergei Kiriyenko.

Russian Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov

Recently there has been considerable discussion among Russian intellectuals of a pointed appeal and frank warning to the Jews who now hold decisive power in that sprawling country. It was written by Eduard Topol, a gifted Jewish writer born in the former Soviet Union who now lives in the United States, where he has become a successful author. Among his English-language novels are *The Jewish Lover* (St. Martin's Press, 1998), *Dermo!* (Plume, 1997), *Red Square* (Quartet Books, 1983), *Deadly Games* (Quartet Books, 1983), and, *Submarine U-137* (Quartet Books, 1983).

In his appeal, Topol urges Boris Berezovsky and the other Jewish magnates to forsake their lust for wealth and power, and start to show some concern for the Russian people who have suffered so much at the hands of these pitiless masters.

Here is the complete text of Topol's extraordinary "Open Letter to Berezovksy, Gusinsky, Smolensky, Khodorkovsky and other Oligarchs," translated for the *Journal* by Daniel Michaels from the text published in the respected Moscow paper *Argumenty i Fakty* ("Arguments and Facts"), No. 38, September 1998:

'Start To Love Russia, Boris Abramovich!'

It all started with a fax I sent to Boris Abramovich Berezovsky on June 26. It read:

"Dear Boris Abramovich! My publishers are of the opinion that the success of my books has been the direct result of the avid interest of Western readers in the actual personalities who have shaped contemporary Russian history: Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Yeltsin and the people around them.

"I am now working on a book completing the Russian panorama at the end of the 20th century, and it is quite obvious that a writer can find no better a story than your phenomenal biography, and no better a main character in the flow of today's cataclysmic events in Russia than Boris Berezovsky. I hope that you will understand how important our meeting would be in helping me to describe the individual most affecting the course of Russian history at the close of the 20th century ..."

Boris Berezovksy

Just two days later Berezovsky received me in his "Reception House" at 40 Novokuznetskaya Street. In this private residence, restored in modern luxurious Russian style, the best trained secretaries served me tea while passing to Berezovsky telephone receivers and notes from various ministers and presidential administrators.

Responding to my thanks for granting me the audience at such a hectic time, Boris Abramovich commented with a faint smile: "You would be writing the book in any case ..."

I understood that my visit was somewhat imposed on him so I got right to the point:

"Boris Abramovich, the real reason for writing this book is this. As you probably know there is a television show called 'The Puppets.' Puppets of Yeltsin, Yastrzhembsky, Chernomyrdin, Kulikov, and others perform. But the main puppeteer is behind the scenes — his name is Shenderovich. And in real life there are Yeltsin, Kiriyenko, Fedorov, Stepashin and the others. But the main puppeteer has a long Jewish name: Berezovsky-Gusinsky-Smolensky-Khodorkovsky, and so on.

"This is to say that for the first time in a thousand years, since the first Jews settled in Russia, we hold the real power in this country. I want to ask you straight out: How do you intend to use it? What do you intend to do in this country? Cast it into the chaos of poverty or raise it from the mud? Do you understand that a chance like this comes only once in a thousand years? Do you understand your responsibility to our [Jewish] people for your actions?"

Boris Abramovich responded with some difficulty: "Of course, as you see, financial power is in Jewish hands, but we have never looked at this from the point of view of historical responsibility."

"You have never discussed this matter among your closest associates?"

"No. We have taken note of the disproportionality and have tried to put a strong financial oligarch of Russian ancestry in power. But nothing has ever come of it."

"Why not? And, by the way, how did it happen that almost all the money in this country has ended up in Jewish hands? Are there really no competent Russian financiers? In old [Tsarist] Russia there were some exceptional Russian commercial figures — Morozov, Tretyakov ..."

"You know," Boris Abramovich said, "of course there are some very competent bankers among the Russians. But this profession requires a second very important factor — the will power to do the job. Because of our history Jews know how to lose and then get back up on their feet again. This is probably a result of our historical experience. But even the most talented Russians don't have this ability. They can't take the blow, and they're completely out of the game after their first loss. It's regrettable."

"Let's say that is true [I replied]. But now, it's so happened that we the Jews have all the financial power, while the government is run by half-Jews like Kiriyenko and Chubais. Don't you realize the full measure of danger to which we subject our [Jewish] people in the event of Russia's total collapse? Anti-Semitic pogroms could turn into a new Holocaust."

"That's out of the question," Boris Abramovich said. "Do you know the percentage of anti-Semitism in Russia today? It is just eight percent! And that has been scientifically verified!"

Boris Abramovich, I am not going to publish at this time the entire content of our two meetings. There's no purpose in that. But in the two months that have elapsed since we first met, Russia has fallen into the financial abyss and is now but one step from the nightmare of social madness. And neither you (I mean you personally) nor any of the other Jewish oligarchs recognize this as a *Jewish* tragedy. It so happened that with the collapse of the USSR and the breakdown of the Soviet regime, you were able to come closer to the threshold than anyone else. Talent, Jewish acumen, and will power have enabled you to secure this success and to multiply it. But if you think that this is your personal due, you are tragically mistaken. And if you simply assume that you were chosen by God to become a super-financier and a super-oligarch, you are committing a grave sin.

Yes, we are God's chosen people — we really are the people chosen by Him. But we were not chosen for personal enrichment, but only for the purpose of leading the peoples of the world out of barbarism and paganism into the world of the Ten Commandments of civilization: Thou shalt not kill, thou shalt not steal, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife ... And this process has not been completed by a long shot. Oh no! For that reason we have been given our talents, our acumen, quickness of mind, and that will power of which you are so proud. When each of us is up there, He the Almighty will not ask whether we have done well or poorly on Earth. He will only ask one question. He will say: "I gave you this talent. How did you use it?" Did you use it for the purpose I sent you, namely, to bring them into humanity, to civilize the people, to enlighten them? Or did you use My gift to fill your safe with a billion dollars and sleep with a million beautiful women?"

And we shall respond in accordance with the measure of the gift received, and our abilities to use it.

Of course, both you and I are atheists, Boris Abramovich, as are your fellow oligarchs. Therefore we do not fear punishment after death; we are above these childish and vulgar fears. As the people are wont to say "Don't teach me how to live, help me materially." All right, I will tell you quite materially. Let us forget for a moment the tens of thousands of Jews whom the new Russian Black Hundreds [Tsarist-era nationalists] will cut down in the first wave of pogroms, let us forget about their children and mothers. But even if, after having put them out of your mind, and you are able to fly out of Russia on your private aircraft, you will be finished. You will lose access to the levers of power and to the economy of this country; you will simply become refugees in a land with a foreign language. Believe me, for you this will be like death — even if you have accounts in Swiss banks.

And because you still do not use your money, nor the gift God gave you for the good of this country and its people, the path you are following is suicidal.

And now let us remember, Boris Abramovich, all the other Jews and half-Jews living in this country. You know very well what happened in Germany when all German money fell into the hands of Jewish bankers, who were concerned only with power and multiplying their profits. Hitler appeared and it culminated in the Holocaust.

Today new Russian black shirts [nationalists] and fascists are rising up around you on the fertile soil of Russian misery. And if you want to know how this will end, watch the films of Auschwitz and look into the eyes of the children standing there behind the barbed wire. And the Germans were a highly civilized, great European people. Not one of their poets said: "A German uprising is frightful, senseless, and merciless."

So, do you seriously believe that in Russia today only eight percent of the people is anti-Semitic? Or do you really believe that pogroms are merely historical phantoms, anachronisms or, as you put it, "It's out of the question."

Crap, Boris Abramovich (pardon my Russian).

In 1953 I survived a pogrom in Poltava [Ukraine]. It was during the time of the "doctors' plot," and real pogroms had already started in the Poltava Podole. After barricading themselves in their apartments, several Jewish families in the center of the city were unable to go out onto the streets for three days. And when they finally dared, they could read on their front steps: "Jews, we're going to paint the roofs with your blood!" Therefore I know and remember how easily it starts. Just give the destitute and the aggrieved a guarantee of immunity from penalty, and they will commit arson, rape, and steal anywhere — in Poltava, Moscow, and even Los Angeles.

I was born and grew up in Baku [Azerbaijan], Boris Abramovich. I have a friend who was fantastically rich even during the Soviet period, at a time when you were living on 120 rubles as a [Ph.D.] candidate of science, and using your friend's one-room flat for your carnal pleasures. However, one day in the middle of the night his family woke him up and said: "Some people have come and want to talk to you." He got up, dressed and went outside. Two sobbing Azerbaijani women were standing in the entrance way. They said: "Leonid, help us. Our father has died and is in the hospital morgue, and the doctors are about to open him up [autopsy]

before burial. But our Muslim law forbids it. We beg you, we beseech you — stop them. Help us get our father's body back undisturbed!"

My friend went to the hospital and found the physician on duty, who also happened to be Azerbaijani. My friend said to him: "How can you, an Azerbaijani yourself, violate the laws of your own people. How can you bear it that I, a Jew, has come here to ask you to respect your own Muslim traditions?" He gave the doctor a bribe and ransomed, as it were, the body of the girls' father. It couldn't have been otherwise.

Those women knew who to turn to for help. My friend had a reputation in all of Baku for his acts of charity. Do you know how this favor was returned? Years later, when pogroms against Armenians began in Baku, my friend's fiancee, who happened to be Armenian, fled her home and hid in her grandmother's flat. He came for her to get her out of Baku. But on the way to the airport she said that she wanted to see her home again for the last time. "It's all smashed up, destroyed, I was there." "I don't care. Please take me there. I want a final farewell look at my home." He took her to her home.

The fence was broken, the garden torn up, the house had been torched and was destroyed. She walked about in the ruins and retrieved some family photographs and crockery that was still intact. At that very instant, an infuriated mob of pogromists entered the courtyard. One of her neighbors had informed them that the Armenian woman had returned. "Have you ever seen the face of an enraged mob?" Leonid asked me.

"They went directly at us. My fiancee stood behind me and I felt sure that we would be murdered. There were about two hundred in the mob. Their hands clutched hammers, pipe sections, clubs. I was carrying a pistol, but I knew that I would not even be able to get my hand in my pocket in time.

"Suddenly, at the last moment, when someone was already waving his club or pipe at us, an old man jumped out in front and shouted in Azerbaijani: 'Stop it. I know this man. He has always been good to us. I swear on my ancestors, all Baku knows this. He must leave here unharmed.' And, just imagine, the pogrom mob began to step aside and make a free path through which Ada and I could pass through to my automobile. We got in and left for the airport."

You are an intelligent man, Boris Abramovich. I'm sure you already understand why I've told the story about my friend. *Every Jew should act in the same way.* The money that God has granted us, whether during feudalism, socialism, or capitalism, was not in fact given to us, but rather it is to be funnelled through us to the peoples among whom we live. Only then will our riches truly multiply according to His will. And only then are we truly Jews.

Today, the people among whom we reside live in a calamitous state. Poverty, chaos, desperation, hunger, unemployment, and looting by officials and bandits alike prevail. Our beloved Russian women walk the streets. For God's sake, chip in a billion or two.

Don't act like a Jew. Help this nation along in its bloody transition from Communism to civilization. And don't just give money, contribute your brains, talents, skills, your God-given and natural acumen. Use all your strength, will power, position, and wealth to save Russia from total collapse and rid Russia of its Soviet-camp morality and ethics. The people you save will protect you from pogroms, and your mothers, your Jewish mothers, will wish you a quiet *mazel tov.*

Otherwise, another Klimov [a familiar anti-Jewish writer] will one day write a book called "Jewish Power" about how the Jews exterminated the Russian people. Do you really want that, all you Boris Oligarchovichs?

Some Reactions to Topol's 'Open Letter'

Daniel W. Michaels

For reasons both historical and contemporary, relations between Russians and Jews are now so tense and emotion-laden that many Jews, both in Russia and the United States, fear that Topol's appeal will promote anti-Jewish sentiment among Russians, and could even provoke new pogroms.

The nationally-circulated New York Jewish weekly *Forward* (October 9, 1998, p. 5) reports that the chief editor of the paper's Russian edition, Vladimir Yedidovich, suspects that Topol's appeal is part of an anti-Jewish conspiracy. Unnamed parties may have commissioned Topol to write the article, the *Forward* editor believes, to direct Russian wrath against Jews. "Doesn't it seem to you," says Yedidovich, "that the idea behind the article is a provocation of such a large scale that it simply could not have been born in a 'writer's lab' of even such a scandalous writer like Topol?"

Indeed, some Russians have already responded to the "open letter" with bitter but perhaps understandable anti-Jewish hostility. Writing in *Zavtra* ("Tomorrow"), the main opposition newspaper (No. 40/ 253, Sept. 6, 1998), Vladimir Bondarenko comments:

> This [open letter] is not a Russian-Jewish dialogue. This is an argument between Jews on how best to protect Jewish interests. Person-

Women buying biscuits at an open air market in Moscow. Ordinary Russians have suffered, on average, a 75 percent drop in living standards since 1991, according to Harvard University scholar Graham Allison, a former assistant Secretary of Defense. That's almost twice the decline in the income of Americans during the Great Depression of the 1930s.

ally I have nothing against Eduard Topol in this matter. Every true patriot is naturally concerned foremost about his own people. But, why on Earth does a Russian mass-circulation newspaper, rather than, say, Tankred Golenpolsky's *Yevreyskaya gazeta* ["Jewish Journal"], publish this Jewish-Jewish argument?...

I can see only one good thing in this, and that is that it is time to do away with censorship concerning the Jewish question. Because *Argumenty i Fakty* has seen fit to raise the question of Jewish domination of our government and of Jewish financial power in our country, it is long since time to have a normal, open Russian-Jewish dialogue on these most sensitive topics in all of Russia's major newspapers. If today the Jew Topol can discuss these problems, the Russian Klimov should have the same opportunity ...

Arrogance, Jewish racial arrogance permeates Topol's article ... He is convinced that the Jews should rule the world ...

Topol is patently wrong when he says that this is the first time in a thousand years that the Jews have had real power in Russia. Lev Trotsky's power in 1918 far exceeded that of Berezovsky today. Jewish commissars and Cheka agents at that time determined almost everything in this country for an entire epoch. That was in fact the first attempt at totally remaking the Russian Orthodox mentality ...

Topol does not conceal the fact that both he and Berezovsky are atheists. For this same atheist writer to refer to himself as chosen by God shows he knows nothing about his own history or religion ... The Jews still argue among themselves as to whether Jewry is a nationality or a religion ... And just what is the relationship of adherents to Judaism to modern civilization and, more specifically, to Christian civilization?... Christ came to the Jews, but they rejected him. Jews do not accept Christ, and are still waiting for their Messiah. But because they have rejected Him, they are no longer the chosen people ... What does Eduard Topol mean by the expression "chosen by God," and into what civilization does he want to force the Orthodox Russian people? We don't need your services to civilization. We understand your fears perfectly. For the financial suf-

> focation of Russia, for the cold and the hunger attributable to Berezovsky and his ilk, [you fear that] the dispossessed, tormented people might take their revenge on your innocent fellow Jews. However, you will not be saved merely by the Jews assuming a more humane attitude to the Russian barbarians, as you propose, but only when your fellow Jews, especially those in power, have adopted a sincere respect for Russian civilization, Russian culture, and Russian traditions. Long ago it was said that "he who comes to us with the sword, shall perish by the sword." [All the same,] the experience and knowledge of Russian Jews who really do consider themselves a part of Russian society is always beneficial for the rebirth of our great nation.

Also writing in the weekly *Zavtra*, Vladimir Galushin notes that if a piece like Topol's open letter had appeared in the patriotic Russian media, one could expect it to be widely condemned as anti-Semitic. But given that Jews themselves acknowledge that they do indeed control Russia today, this fact cannot be refuted or discounted. Galushin sees elements of a "Jewish fascism" in such writings. This fascism is manifest in the small group of oligarchs who want to rule Russia. Fascist philosophy, he contends, means the racial superiority of one group over another, the ideology of power over other countries, even over the world. When the Yeltsin government and the Western media express fears of fascism in Russia, Galushin argues, it is not Russian fascism they should address, but Jewish fascism.

Jewish power in Russia, Galushin continues, has resulted in millions of homeless children, widespread tuberculosis and cholera, a shortage of medicines, cheating retirees of their pensions, suicide in the armed forces, and the death of science. What do the Gusinskys, the Berezovskys, the Chubais, the Nemtsovs, the Kiriyenkos, the Smolenskys, the Livshits, and the Gaidars say about this? Millions of Russians have perished under their rule. Are the Russian people ready to judge these scoundrels for their crimes, Galushin asks.

And Viktor Trostnikov, likewise responding to Topol in an article entitled "The World Will Not Belong to You," states bluntly and unambiguously: "The world is still not yours, and it will never be yours, because Russia will never be yours."

It would be a mistake to suppose that such sentiments are highly unusual, or represent only extreme right-wing views.

The newspaper *Zavtra* is the voice of the nationalists who hold the great majority of seats in Russia's Duma (parliament). These include the deputies of the reconstituted Russian Communist Party, headed by Gennady Zyuganov, which has abandoned internationalism and orthodox Marxism-Leninism, and might be more accurately be called the "National Communist" party. In the Duma, "reformers" and those who support Yeltsin's government are in a decided minority.

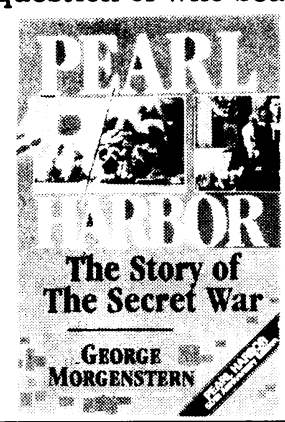
And in addition to such periodicals as Zavtra, today in Russia there are scores of truly "extremist" publications that may aptly be described as fascistic or neo-Nazi.

Thus, Berezovsky's remark that anti-Semites make up only eight percent of Russia's population is off the mark. While this figure may accurately reflect the percentage of Russians who are openly hostile to Jews, the percentage of those who are covertly anti-Jewish, or who hate the (mostly Jewish) oligarchs, is certainly much higher.

In sharp contrast to the intense feelings expressed by such Russian writers over the catastrophic situation in their country today is the seeming indifference of American and German taxpayers who have unwittingly channeled billions of dollars and marks to the oligarchs — who in turn have transferred this largesse to secret Swiss accounts. Who monitors the distribution of these billions through the World Bank, the IMF, the financial houses, and various banks? Who is responsible for this terrible injustice?

PEARL HARBOR
The Story of the Secret War
by George Morgenstern

Hailed by revisionist giants Barnes, Beard and Tansill when it appeared shortly after the Second World War, this classic remains unsurpassed as a one-volume treatment of America's Day of Infamy. Morgenstern's *Pearl Harbor* is the indispensable introduction to the question of who bears the blame for the Pearl Harbor surprise, and, more important, for America's entry through the "back door" into the War. Attractive IHR softcover edition with introduction by James J. Martin. 425 pp., maps, biblio., index, $8.95 + $2.50 shipping.



IHR • PO Box 2739
Newport Beach CA 92659

No End in Sight

Germany Has Paid Out More Than $61.8 Billion in Third Reich Reparations

Since 1951 Germany has paid more than 102 billion marks, about $61.8 billion at 1998 exchange rates, in federal government reparation payments to Israel and Third Reich victims. In addition, Germans have paid out billions in private and other public funds, including about 75 million marks ($49 million) by German firms in compensation to wartime forced laborers, the *Welt am Sonntag* newspaper reported recently. These figures are based on calculations by the German Finance Ministry, the influential paper said.

Of the total, Germany has paid out 78.4 billion marks ($47 billion) on the basis of the 1965 Federal Restitution Law (BEG) to persons, especially Jews, who had been persecuted during the Third Reich era on the basis of race, religion, origin or ideology.

While most of those who were alive during the Second World War are now dead, in recent years Germany was still paying out some 1.25 billion marks (about $75 million) to 106,000 pensioners in Israel, the United States and other countries on the basis of the 1965 Restitution Law.

A substantial portion of Germany's reparations payments have been to the "Jewish Claims Conference" for Jews who had persecuted by the Third Reich. Recipients include former forced laborers and concentration camp internees, as well as individuals deprived of rights or property under the Nazis. Based in New York City, the Jewish Claims Conference (JCC) has operated for decades as a kind of supra-national governmental agency for Jews around the world.

Between 1992 and July 1998, the German federal government paid out 1.1 billion marks (about $647 million) to the JCC. During the first half of 1998, it made available 378 million marks (about $222 million) to the JCC in special one-time restitution payments for Jews who had persecuted by the Third Reich, according to a German government report issued on September 29, 1998. The JCC distributed up to 5,000 marks each to individual claimants.

In recent years Germany has paid out nearly 1.8 billion marks on the basis of special bilateral agreements concluded in 1991 and 1993 with Poland and three successor states of the former Soviet Union — the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Belarus (White Russia) — even though in 1953 Poland and the Soviet Union each renounced any further reparations payments from Germany.

Because there's no sign that German reparations payments will stop anytime soon, the *Welt am Sonntag* wonders if they might be "bottomless." In coming years, Finance Ministry specialists estimate, Germany will pay out an additional 24 billion marks (about $14.4 billion at a recent exchange rate) in Third Reich reparations.

(Sources: J. Kummer, "Wird die Wiedergutmachung ein Fass ohne Boden?" *Welt am Sonntag*, Oct. 4, 1998, p. 54; Reuters' dispatch, Bonn, Oct. 3, 1998; *The Week in Germany*, published by the German Information Center in New York, Oct. 2, 1998; Focus on "German Restitution for National Socialist Crimes," May 1995 special report by the German Information Center; "Milliardenloch Wiedergutmachung," *D. National-Zeitung* [Munich], Nov. 20, 1998, p. 7. See also: "West Germany's Holocaust Payoff to Israel and World Jewry," in the Summer 1988 *Journal*, pp. 243-250.)

Even Japan has learned what happens to those who commit sacrilege against the secular religion of the Holocaust. "Holocaust Pressure Groups Shut Down Japan's *Marco Polo* Magazine," a 30-page IHR Special Report, includes a translation of Dr. Nishioka's headline-making *Marco Polo* article, facsimile copies of numerous reports from American and Japanese English-language newspapers on the *Marco Polo* furor, a feature article from the March-April 1995 *Journal,* and more.

Holocaust Pressure Groups Shut Down Marco Polo
$7.00 postpaid (CA sales tax $.39)

Institute for Historical Review
P.O. Box 2739, Newport Beach, CA 92659 USA

Germans More Criminal, Less Literate, and Older

Germany is not the country it once was. On the positive side, Germans today are more prosperous and have more free time than ever. For some years now, the Bonn republic has led the world in non-working time. But today's Germans also differ from their grandparents and great-grandparents in other, more ominous ways.

The people that once prided themselves as a nation of "thinkers and poets" is less able to read and write. About four million German adults are barely literate. A prominent specialist, Gerd Kegel, has estimated that about 15 percent of adults in western Germany (the former Bonn republic) can "barely write their signature and read simple headlines ... but are unable to read detailed texts or fill out forms."

Crime has increased enormously in Germany over the past several decades. In 1996 there were about seven million (registered) crimes in the German Federal Republic (with a population of about 81 million), whereas in the entire German Reich in 1938 (with a population of 67 million) there were 355,665. In short, Germany's over-all crime rate has increased more than ten-fold in 58 years. More specifically: there were 3,928 cases of murder in 1996, but only 468 in 1938; 6,200 cases of rape in 1996, and 903 in 1938; and, 63,470 robberies in 1996, and 502 in 1938.

During just the past decade or so, even visitors to Germany can see a noticeble increase in graffiti, trash on the streets, general slovenliness, and open drug dealing.

Most significantly for the long-term future, Germans are slowly dying out. During the late 19th century, Germany's birth rate was one of world's highest. In recent decades, though, it has been one of the world's lowest. The fertility rate in recent years has been about 1.4 live births per woman, which is below the replacement level.

With deaths outnumbering births, demographers estimate that in spite of continued net immigration, Germany's total population — now some 82 million — will decrease in the new century. Even if the population was to remain constant, Germany's relative position in the world would continue to decline, given the higher birth rates in most other countries.

Germany is also less "German." According to the most recent official statistics, 7.37 million foreigners and 300,000 asylum seekers live in the country, of whom more than two million are from Turkey. Foreigners now make up nine percent of the total population. These figures do not include illegal aliens, of whom there were an estimated 1.8 million in 1997.

Foreigners tend to be concentrated in the larger cities. In Frankfurt am Main, non-Germans already make up 29 percent of the population. In Stuttgart the figure is 24 percent, and in Munich it is 23 percent. The percentage of foreigners is especially high among the youth. In Munich, for example, 34 percent of those under 18 years of age are foreigners. In the largest city, Berlin, the percentage of foreigners under 18 years old is estimated to grow to 52 percent by the year 2015.

Writing in the semi-official weekly *Das Parlament* (issue 43-44, 1998), population specialist Prof. Herwig Birg of Bielefeld summed up:

> Of all the major industrial countries, Germany has become the most important land of immigration. The number of immigrants per 100,000 of population is several times higher than in the "classic" immigration countries of the United States, Canada and Australia. The German population has a high birth rate deficit, while the birth rate of foreigners [in Germany] has a high surplus. Germany can no longer choose whether it wishes to be an immigration country or not, because the birth deficit will greatly increase due to the dramatically falling numbers of women in their child-bearing years. German society finds itself in a demographically determined existential change, that is, in transition, against its will, toward an immigration society that ignores, suppresses and tabooizes its future demographic problems at the cost of the young generations.

(Sources: R. Wuttke, "Deutsche schaufeln sich das Grab," *Nation u. Europa*, Coburg, January 1999, pp. 20-22, and, "Ausländer unter uns," p. 27; *Deutschland in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, Tübingen, Dec. 1996, citing: *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, Sept. 20, 1996; *Stuttgarter Nachrichten*, April 18, 1996; *Südwest Presse*, June 14, 1996; *Nation u. Europa*, Coburg, March 1997, p. 36 [criminality figures].)

"From such a defeat [May 1945], one does not recover any longer, as peoples formally recovered after great battles like Jena or Sedan. Such a defeat marks a turning point in the life of nations."

— Ernst Jünger, 1945

Five Years Imprisonment for Pedro Varela

Spanish Court Sentences 'Thought Criminal'

MARK WEBER

A Spanish court has sentenced Pedro Varela, a Barcelona book dealer, to five years imprisonment for "incitement to racial hatred" and for "denying or justifying genocide."

The sentence, handed down on November 16, 1998, is Spain's first conviction for "Holocaust denial." It is based on the country's 1995 anti-genocide and anti-discrimination law, which effectively creates an ambiguous new class of "criminal" books, and thereby threatens freedom of speech and expression for all Spaniards.

The case began on December 12, 1996, when police raided Varela's "Libreria Europa" bookstore in central Barcelona while his sister was working in the shop and her young daughter was playing in the back yard. The police seized some 20,000 books, along with numerous periodicals, posters, and audio and video cassettes. Varela was later arrested at his family home.

Among the prominent individuals who publicly condemned the police raid was Fernando Savater, professor of philosophy at the University of Madrid. Writing in the major Madrid daily *El Pais*, he commented critically on the spate of European laws that threaten free speech, and voiced concern that some regard the bookstore's closure as a "victory for progress."

During the trial, which took place in Barcelona criminal court on October 16 and 17, 1998, the public prosecutor cited 30 books sold in Varela's bookstore that praise Third Reich Germany and approve its policies, or which present revisionist arguments on the Holocaust issue. Joining with the prosecution in the case was the Jewish community organization of Barcelona (ATID) and a group called "SOS Racism."

Varela's two attorneys called on the tribunal to acquit the defendant, and to declare that the law under which he had been charged is unconstitutional.

The case took nearly two years to come to trial in part because many of the seized books were in English, German and French, and the prosecution insisted on painstakingly translating many of them into Spanish to determine precisely what portions of which books violated the law.

Varela emphatically rejected the charges against him. "I have never provoked racial hatred," he told the court. As a historian, he explained, he has "the moral duty to tell the truth," just as a physician has the duty to heal. "As a historian, I must keep researching the past, and when doubt is not permitted, it arises inevitably." He also declared:

Pedro Varela

> In my opinion it is necessary to review history because it is an open issue and everything is subject to revision ... Every historian must be skeptical of everything and must also review what has been said thus far. Revisionists question the scope and degree of the alleged persecutions of National Socialist Germany.

Not just history, Varela said, but even the meanings of words such as "fascist" and "revisionist" are polemically manipulated by the media and by social-political interests unconcered with justice or truth. The term "racist," he went on, has virtually come to mean "murderer."

Regarding the items sold in his store, Varela

explained that he does not and cannot know the contents of every book he sells; even if that were possible, he said, it's not the duty of a book dealer. He pointed out that he also sold Karl Marx' *Capital* and the Anne Frank *Diary*, along with 232 titles not related to the Second World War and thus irrelevant to this case.

Varela acknowledged authorship of a leaflet about Anne Frank that stated, accurately, that the famous Jewish teenager had died of typhus, and that her body was not used to manufacture soap. This is no reason not to regret her death, he added.

In his concluding statement to the court, Varela said:

> It is my turn to be the scapegoat of a "social alarm" [to use a phrase of the prosecutor] created on purpose ... I fight, condemn and attack any form of "genocide." I am not guilty of genocide, and have never killed anyone. I have never called for genocide against anyone, or for mass murder of any kind of minority.

On November 16, 1998, the court declared Varela guilty of inciting racial hatred and of denying or justifying genocide, and sentenced him to five years imprisonment and a fine of 720,000 pesetas (about $5,000). The 20,000 books seized by the police were ordered to be burned (!), even though the court found that only 30 titles, out of some 200 altogether, violated the law.

The case received extensive nationwide media coverage, provoking commentary both sympathetic and hostile to the defendant. A "Comite por la Libertad de Expresion" actively defended Varela. Many writers and journalists expressed disagreement with the verdict, concerned that it threatens freedom of speech. In letters to newspapers and over the radio, many private citizens also protested the court's ruling.

In October a coalition of Jewish, gypsy, leftist and homosexual groups staged a public demonstration against Varela, carrying cardboard coffins memorializing Holocaust victims. Predictably, the usual professional anti-racists, Marxists, and other self-proclaimed defenders of democracy expressed satisfaction with the court's verdict and sentence.

On December 10, 1998, Varela's attorneys appealed the court's sentence and verdict. He is free pending the ruling of the appeals court.

Outspoken, Articulate and Undaunted

Pedro Varela, 41 years old, is quick-witted, dedicated and articulate. He is also a unapologetic admirer of Hitler and National Socialism who has paid a price for his heretical views.

While attending university, he earned praise as an outstanding student of history, completing a five-year course with high marks and in half the usual time. Also at the university, he endured physical attacks from leftists. For a time he headed the "Spanish Circle of Friends of Europe" (CEDADE), a group noted for its frank sympathy for Germany's Third Reich and its National Socialist ideology. In March 1991 Varela spoke (in German) at the "Leuchter Kongress" in Munich, an open-air revisionist meeting organized by Ernst Zündel.

When a major Spanish newspaper, *La Vanguardia,* once referred to him as a "terrorist," he brought a lawsuit against the Barcelona daily. Although the judge agreed that the paper had lied in making the claim, he held that Varela's demand for a retraction was "disproportionate."

In 1992 he was arrested in Austria on a charge of "reactivating" National Socialism because, during an earlier visit to the country, he had delivered a speech in which he praised Hitler. After being held nearly three months in prison, he was finally brought to trial in mid-December 1992 before a court in Steyr that, amazingly, acquitted him.

(Varela can be reached by mail at: Libreria Europa, Aptdo. de Correos 9169, Barcelona 08080, Spain, and by e-mail at: lib.europa@mx3.redesb.es.)

Spain's Ambiguous 'Anti-Genocide' Law

Until 1995 Spain was an oasis of freedom in a continent where several countries had curtailed freedom of expression in the name of fighting "hate" and "Holocaust denial."

This changed on May 11, 1995, when the Spanish parliament, approved a revision of the country's criminal code that made it a crime to justify genocide or to promote racial hatred. Duly signed into law by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and King Juan Carlos, it begins with a preamble that declares:

> The proliferation in several European countries of incidents of racist and anti-Semitic violence, carried out under the flags and symbols of Nazi ideology, obliges the democratic states to take decisive action to fight against this ...

This statement is remarkable considering that Spain owes much of its stability and prosperity to the legacy of Francisco Franco, whose authoritarian regime ruled the country for more than 30 years after leading the nationalists to victory in a bloody civil war (1936-1939) with significant military aid from Third Reich Germany and fascist Italy. Ironically, the 1995 law was proposed not by the country's Socialist party, which had been in power for 13 years, but by the country's main conservative party, the *Partido Popular,* which had the backing of sup-

porters of the Franco regime.

Specifically, Spain's awkwardly worded "anti-genocide" law makes it a crime to express "ideas or doctrines that promote the crime [of genocide], [or] exalt its author," or to "deny, trivialize, or justify" genocidal actions. It goes on to make it a crime to "attempt to rehabilitate or establish a regime or institution that aids practices that generate the crime of genocide."

In the section aimed at "racial incitement," the law declares:

> Whoever provokes or incites, directly or by defense or justification *(mediante la apología),* through communication media or by any other means of publicity, discrimination against persons or groups on the basis of their racial, ethnic or national origin, or their ideology, religion or beliefs, will be punished with a minor or medium prison sentence and a fine of 100,000 to 1,000,000 pesetas.

Spaniards have expressed concern about the law's slippery imprecision. One book seller, who now wonders if he should act as a censor, said:

> Under the new law, the role of the book dealer is unclear. Which books are forbidden? What should I do when my distributor ships me copies of *Mein Kampf*? Should I denounce him to the authorities, tell him to keep the books, or should I sell them?

At the least, the law is ambiguous because it is difficult to define "genocide" with exactitude. Is it "genocide" if five percent of a group is killed, or must it be 50 or 70 percent?

Pointing up the politically motivated nature of the law is the fact that it has been invoked only against those who (allegedly) "deny, trivialize, or justify" the Second World War treatment of Europe's Jews. It is not invoked against those who "deny, trivialize, or justify" genocidal acts of any other regime.

Arguably the law could be invoked against those who "deny, trivialize, or justify" the numerous acts of genocide committed by the ancient Hebrews against the native peoples of Palestine, as recorded, for example, in the Old Testament books of Joshua and Deuteronomy. The law's "racial incitement" section could be invoked against those who defend Israel or justify its policies, which have institutionally discriminated against non-Jews in Israel/Palestine for more than 30 years.

A Well-Organized Campaign

Laws against "hate" and "Holocaust denial," such as the one in Spain under which Varela was convicted, are hardly spontaneous expressions of righteous indignation. They are, instead, the result of a well-organized, protracted and self-serving Jewish-Zionist campaign. Seventeen years ago, the Institute for Jewish Affairs in London, an agency of the World Jewish Congress, announced that it was launching a worldwide campaign to persuade and pressure governments to outlaw "Holocaust denial" *(Jewish Chronicle* [London], April 23, 1982). The anti-revisionist "thought crime" laws that were subsequently introduced in several European countries reflect the success of this initiative.

The organized nature of this campaign was recently underscored by the demand of the International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists in June 1998 for new and more severe laws against Holocaust revisionism. (See: "Jewish Group Demands More Anti-revisionist Laws," July-August 1998 *Journal*, p. 22)

Remember the Institute in Your Will

If you believe in the Institute for Historical Review and its fight for freedom and truth in history, please remember the IHR in your will or designate the IHR as a beneficiary of your life insurance policy. It can make all the difference.

If you have already mentioned the Institute in your will or life insurance policy, or if you would like further information, please let us know.

Director, IHR
P.O. Box 2739
Newport Beach, CA 92659
USA

War: Threat to Liberty

"Of all the enemies to public liberty war is, perhaps, the most to be dreaded, because it comprises and develops the germ of every other. War is the parent of armies; from these proceed debts and taxers; and armies, and debts, and taxes are the known instruments for bringing the many under the domination of the few. In war, too, the discretionary power of the Executive is extended; its influence in dealing out offices, honors and emoluments is multiplied; and all the means of seducing the minds, are added to those of subduing the force, of the people ... [There is also] an inequality of fortunes, and the opportunities of fraud, growing out of a state of war, and ... degeneracy of manners and of morals ... No nation could preserve its freedom in the midst of continual warfare."

— James Madison

Israel is Developing 'Ethnic Bomb' for Growing Biological Weapons Arsenal

Israel is working on an "ethnically targeted" biological weapon that would kill or harm Arabs but not Jews, according to Israeli military and western intelligence sources cited in a front-page report in the London *Sunday Times,* November 15, 1998 ("Israel Planning 'Ethnic' Bomb as Saddam Caves In," by Uzi Mahnaimi and Marie Colvin).

In developing this "ethno-bomb," the British paper went on, Israeli scientists are trying to exploit medical advances by identifying distinctive genes carried by some Arabs, and then create a genetically modified bacterium or virus. The goal is to use the ability of viruses and certain bacteria to alter the DNA inside the host's living cells. The scientists are trying to engineer deadly microorganisms that attack only those bearing the distinctive genes.

The secret Israel program is based at the Institute for Biological Research in Nes Tsiona, a small town southeast of Tel Aviv, the main research facility for Israel's clandestine arsenal of chemical and biological weapons.

A scientist there said the task is very complicated because both Arabs and Jews are of Semitic origin. But he added: "They have, however, succeeded in pinpointing a particular characteristic in the genetic profile of certain Arab communities, particularly the Iraqi people." Diseases could be spread by spraying organisms into the air or putting them in water supplies.

Some experts have commented that while an ethnically targeted weapon is theoretically feasible, the practical aspects of creating one are enormous. All the same, a confidential Pentagon report warned last year that biological agents could be genetically engineered to produce new lethal weapons.

US Defense Secretary William Cohen revealed that he had received reports of countries working to create "certain types of pathogens that would be ethnic-specific." A senior western intelligence source confirmed that Israel is one of the countries Cohen had in mind, the *Sunday Times* report added.

Reliable Record

The *Sunday Times* report is all the more credible given the prestigious paper's past record of reliable reporting. In a detailed front-page report published on June 19, 1977, the *Sunday Times* first revealed to the world that Israeli authorities had been torturing Palestinian prisoners, that this torture was "widespread and systematic," and that it "appears to be sanctioned at some level as deliberate policy." At the time Israeli officials and Jewish-Zionist leaders in the United States protested the *Sunday Times* revelations, and denied the charge. Later, though, Israeli torture of prisoners was independently verified by Amnesty International, and others.

Another recent *Sunday Times* article revealed that Israeli jets have been equipped to carry chemical and biological weapons. "There is hardly a single known or unknown form of chemical or biological weapons ... which is not manufactured at the [Nes Tsiona] Institute," a biologist who is a former Israeli intelligence official told the newspaper. And the Israeli newspaper *Yediot Ahronot,* citing a foreign report, has told readers that hundreds of bottles of deadly anthrax toxin are stored at the Institute.

The "ethnic bomb" claims have been given further credence in *Foreign Report,* an authoritative Jane's publication that closely monitors security and military matters. It cites unnamed South African sources as saying that Israeli scientists, in trying to develop an "ethnic bullet" against Arabs, have made use of similar biological studies conducted by South African scientists during the Apartheid era (and later revealed in testimony before that country's "Truth and Reconciliation Commission"). *Foreign Report* also says that Israelis have gained insights into the Arab genetic make-up by conducting research on "Jews of Arab origin, especially Iraqis."

The British Medical Association has become so concerned about the lethal potential of genetically-based biological weapons that it has opened an investigation. Dr. Vivienne Nathanson, who organized the research, said: "With an ethnically targeted weapon, you could even hit groups within a population. The history of warfare, in which many conflicts have an ethnic factor, shows how dangerous this could be."

A spokesman for Britain's biological defense establishment confirms that such weapons are theoretically possible. "We have reached a point now where there is an obvious need for an international convention to control biological weapons," he said.

The Anti-Defamation League lost no time denouncing the *Sunday Times* "ethnic bomb" report. Abraham Foxman, national director of the influential Jewish-Zionist organization, called it "irresponsible and dangerous." The ADL official went on: "This sensational story is reminiscent of the age-old anti-Semitic blood libel myth of Jews deviously targeting non-Jews with poison." Question: How does Foxman know that this report is not true? Do high-

level Israeli officials routinely inform the ADL of the Zionist government's top-secret military programs?

A senior Israeli government official similarly rejected the *Sunday Times* report, saying "this is the kind of story that does not deserve denial." Such Israeli declarations are virtually worthless, however, considering that the Zionist state refuses officially to acknowledge that it has nuclear weapons, a fact that even authoritative American sources have confirmed.

'Human Guinea Pigs'

Victor Ostrovsky, a former case officer of Israel's Mossad intelligence agency, recalled in his book *The Other Side of Deception* how he first learned of the Zionist state's secret weapons center:

> It was Uri who enlightened me regarding the Nes Zionna [Tsiona] facility. It was, he said, an ABC warfare laboratory — ABC standing for atomic, biological and chemical. It was where our top epidemiological scientists were developing various doomsday machines. Because we were so vulnerable and would not have a second chance should there be an all-out war in which this type of weapon would be needed, there was no room for error. The [captured] Palestinian infiltrators came in handy in this regard. As human guinea pigs, they could make sure the weapons the scientists were developing worked properly and could verify how fast they worked and make them even more efficient.

'Sanctimonious and Hypocritical'

As most of the world recognizes, United States policy toward countries that develop nuclear, chemical and biological weapons is sanctimonious and brazenly hypocritical.

Recently, for example, the US government sharply condemned India and Pakistan for testing nuclear weapons. Of course, the only country ever to have actually *used* nuclear weapons is the United States. In August 1945, American forces instantly killed tens of thousands of Japanese civilians with atomic bombs, first in Hiroshima and then in Nagasaki — even though America's most competent military leaders held that there was no military need to use the horrific weapon. (See: "Was Hiroshima Necessary," in the May-June 1997 *Journal*, pp. 4-12).

To prevent the government of Iraq from developing "weapons of mass destruction" (to use the currently fashionable phrase), the United States regularly bombs the hapless Arab country, and enforces an economic embargo that (according to authoritative estimates) has already claimed the lives of more than 200,000 Iraqi children.

For decades, though, America's political and intellectual leaders — reflecting their obsequious subservience to Jewish-Zionist interests — condone Israel's growing arsenal of sophisticated nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

— *M.W.*

'Blameless Victims?'

"... Nowhere is the question asked: to what extent are Jews themselves responsible for the hostility displayed towards them? Since the holocaust, Jewish leaderships the world over have proclaimed the view that as the visible objects of persecution, the Jews are blameless victims. It was not always thus.

"One of the earliest scholarly examinations by a Jew of the causes of Jewish persecution, written by Solomon ibn Verga in the early 16th century, drew attention (in the context of the expulsion of the Jews from Spain [1492]) to the inevitable consequences of patterns of behaviour which inspired envy and reeked of ostentation.

"Nor have Jews always been particularly wise in their political decisions. The Chmielnicki massacres of 1648-56 were in large measure the result of an ill-fated alliance between the Jews of Poland and the Polish nobility, and of consequential Jewish complicity in that nobility's persecution of the Ukrainian peasantry...

"Part, at least, of the explanation of anti-Jewish prejudice in contemporary Eastern Europe is to be found in the popular image of the Jews are purveyors of communism and allies of Stalin; this image is of course distorted, but reflects a certain unpalatable truth."

— Geoffrey Alderman, professor of politics and contemporary history, University of London, in "Blameless Victims?," *The Times Higher Education Supplement* (London), Oct. 22, 1993.

Coming Battle

"America's battle is yet to fight; and we, sorrowful though nothing doubting, will wish her strength for it. New Spiritual Pythons, plenty of them, enormous Megatherions, as ugly as were ever born of mud, loom huge and hideous out of the twilight Future on America; and she will have her own agony, and her own victory, but on other terms than she is yet quite aware of."

— Thomas Carlyle

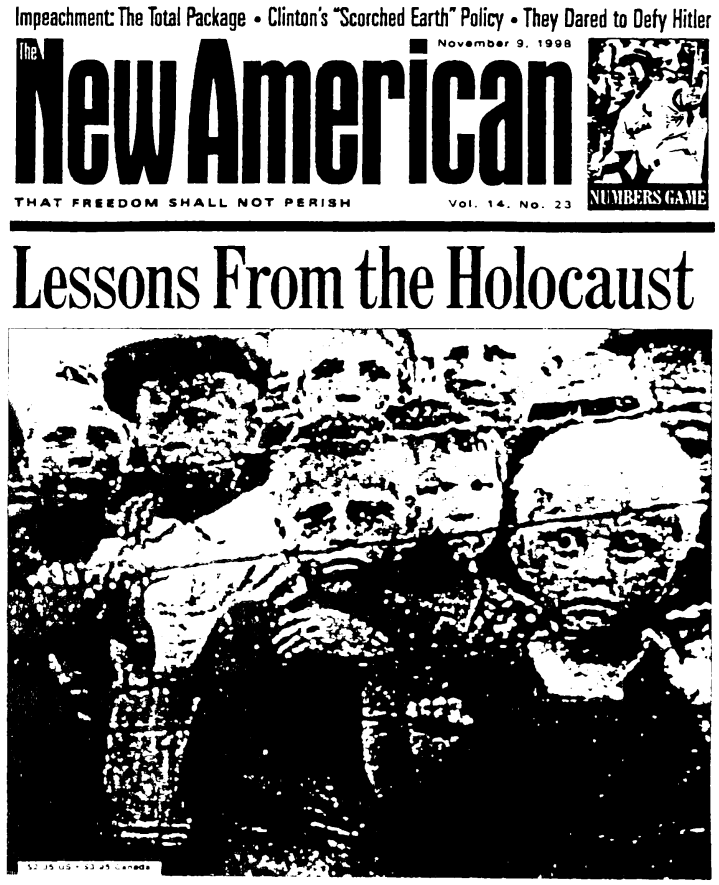
IHR Response Rejected

John Birch Society Magazine Takes Aim at Holocaust Revisionism and the IHR

Under the ambitious headline "Lessons From the Holocaust," the biweekly magazine of the John Birch Society recently tackled the emotion-laden Holocaust issue. Promoted as a front-cover feature, the nine-page article by senior editor William Norman Grigg is critical of Holocaust revisionism and the Institute for Historical Review.

In response to Grigg's broadside, *The New American* published four readers' letters in the December 7 issue, including a sharply critical one by Michael A. Hoffman II, a former IHR staff member. His letter was not permitted to speak for itself, however, but appeared along with an editorial rebuttal that was lengthier than Hoffman's published letter.

IHR Director Mark Weber responded with a letter that *The New American* declined to publish, even in part. The full text of Weber's letter follows:


Impeachment: The Total Package • Clinton's "Scorched Earth" Policy • They Dared to Defy Hitler

The New American

November 9, 1998

NUMBERS GAME

THAT FREEDOM SHALL NOT PERISH Vol. 14, No. 23

Lessons From the Holocaust

INSTITUTE FOR HISTORICAL REVIEW
P.O. Box 2739, Newport Beach, CA 92659 USA
November 25, 1998

William Norman Grigg
The New American
P.O. Box 8040
Appleton, WI 54913

Dear Mr. Grigg,

We have received several requests to respond to your article, "Lessons From the Holocaust," in the November 9 issue of *The New American*, especially because you take specific aim at the Institute for Historical Review and its work.

First of all, I want to express appreciation to you and *The New American* for consistently stressing the scope of Communism's crimes, which regrettably are played down in our media and by our public leaders. At the same time, I must take issue with a number of points made in your article.

While it is certainly true, as you point out, that Third Reich Germany was an authoritarian state, it is misleading if not deceitful to give the impression that it was comparable to Stalinist Russia. Private property ownership, for example, was not only permitted in Hitler's Germany, it was greatly encouraged. Unlike in the Soviet Union, farms, homes and businesses in National Socialist Germany were privately owned and managed, and there were no restrictions on travel inside the country, by either Germans or foreigners.

Also, religious life, in spite of various restrictions, remained vibrant — indeed Church attendance was much greater during the Third Reich era than it is in Germany today. The official 25-point National Socialist Party program specifically endorsed "positive Christianity." And whereas the membership of Germany's ruling National Socialist Party was overwhelmingly Christian, the membership of Soviet Russia's ruling Communist Party was entirely atheist.

Moreover, to contend that Hitler's hostility to Communism was "purely tactical" is an grotesque distortion of the historical record. Throughout his life, Hitler remained fervently anti-Communist. And this was not mere sentiment. After taking power in 1933, he lost no time in smashing the German Communist Party — the largest in the world at the time outside of Russia. While it is quite true, as you point out, that Third Reich Germany and the Soviet Union concluded a non-aggression pact in August 1939, this was not a military alliance.

On June 22, 1941, Hitler launched his "Barbarossa" attack against the Soviet Union, the greatest military assault in history. His plan to quickly destroy Soviet Communism failed because he had greatly underestimated Stalin's military might. Although German troops reached the gates of Moscow, the Red Army ultimately prevailed. As Stalin's forces planted the Red Flag atop the Reichstag in Berlin in the spring

of 1945, Hitler took his life in a nearby command center.

Revisionist scholars do not "deny" the Holocaust. They acknowledge that many hundreds of thousands of Jews were killed and otherwise perished during the Second World War as direct and indirect result of the brutally anti-Jewish policies of Germany and its allies.

At the same time, revisionists point out that numerous specific extermination claims have been quietly abandoned over the years as untrue. For instance, at the main Nuremberg trial of 1945-1946, Allied prosecutors cited seemingly substantial evidence to "prove" that prisoners had been gassed at Dachau, Buchenwald and other concentration camps in Germany proper. But already in August 1960 an official of the Institute for Contemporary History in Munich acknowledged: "Neither in Dachau, nor in Bergen-Belsen, nor in Buchenwald were Jews or other inmates gassed." Today historians now widely acknowledge that no one was ever gassed in any camp in Germany proper.

Much of the now discredited Holocaust "evidence" presented at Nuremberg is of Soviet Communist origin, including "proof" that the Germans killed four million people at Auschwitz and another one and a half million at Majdanek. (Today no reputable historian accepts these fantastic figures.)

As evidence of homicidal gassings at Auschwitz, you cite a postwar "confession" of SS Captain Josef Kramer, who served as commandant of Auschwitz-Birkenau from mid-May 1944 until the end of November 1944 — that is, during the height of the supposed extermination period there. He had already served at other concentration camps, and he finished the war in command of the Belsen camp. He was arrested there by the British and, after a military trial, was hanged in December 1945.

During his trial, Kramer provided a valuable detailed statement about his wartime career, including his role as commandant of Birkenau and Belsen. He frankly acknowledged that as many as 500 Birkenau inmates died weekly during the period when he was in charge, but stressed that these deaths were due to illness and old age, and were not the result of any policy. In fact, every effort was made to keep sick inmates alive, he said, and reported that the camp's physicians normally worked ten or eleven hours daily. Some 25 or 30 barracks buildings were set aside as hospital or recuperation quarters.

Kramer forthrightly responded to the persistent charges of extermination and gassings:

> I have heard of the allegations of former prisoners in Auschwitz referring to a gas chamber there, the mass executions and whippings, the cruelty of the guards employed, and that all that took place either in my presence or with my knowledge. All I can say to all this is that it is untrue from beginning to end.

Kramer later retreated from this unambiguous stand, perhaps in the hope that a "confession" might save his life. In a "supplementary" statement, he mentioned the existence of a *single* gas chamber in Birkenau, but added that it was not under his command.

In his 1949 study, *Victor's Justice,* historian Montgomery Belgion reported that Kramer and other "Belsen" trial defendants were tortured, sometimes to the point that they begged to be put to death.

In January 1995 the prestigious French weekly magazine *L'Express* acknowledged that the "gas chamber" in the Auschwitz main camp, which has been shown for decades to tourists in its "original" state, is actually a postwar reconstruction (built under Communist auspices), and that "everything is false" about it.

Several forensic examinations of the alleged "gas chambers" at Auschwitz — probably the most notorious wartime concentration camp — have established that these facilities could not possibly have been used to kill people as alleged, and in fact were never used to kill people as claimed.

To prove the severity of German measures against Jews, you quote from a directive on the "Handling of the Jewish Question." Contrary to the impression you give, though, this directive is not from the 1930s, but from 1941, and applies not to Jews in Germany, but rather (as the text itself makes clear) to Jews in the newly occupied Soviet territories.

This official "Guidelines for the Handling of the Jewish Question" (Nuremberg document 212-PS) lays out German policy toward the Jews in the occupied Soviet territories. An interesting feature of this secret, internal document is that it is difficult, of not impossible, to reconcile with the orthodox Holocaust extermination story.

Although the measures ordered in this Security Police directive are certainly cruel and harsh, it makes no mention of killing or extermination, but instead stresses the importance of putting Jews to work. It specifically refers to the "peaceful solution of the Jewish question" and mentions "the creation of at least temporary reception possibilities for Jews from the [German] Reich" in the newly-acquired Soviet territories.

The only material issued or distributed by the IHR that you specifically cite is a flyer, "66 Questions and Answers on the Holocaust." This decades-old, single sheet leaflet is inherently superficial, and anyway is in need of revision and updating. It is not at all indicative of the tremendous scope and depth of historical scholarship published by the IHR since its founding in 1978 in numerous books and in dozens of issues of the Institute's *Journal of Historical Review.*

Misleading is a charitable way to characterize your description of the IHR's drawn out legal dispute with Auschwitz survivor Mel Mermelstein. What your readers were not told is that his campaign against the IHR came to a dramatic end on September 19, 1991, when his $11 million lawsuit against the IHR was dismissed in Los Angeles Superior Court. Judge Steven Lachs granted the IHR's motion for dismissal of his malicious prosecution complaint, and soon afterwards Mermelstein himself dismissed his libel and conspiracy complaints. His appeal of the ruling was unanimously rejected by the California Court of Appeal. Furthermore, a careful look at Mermelstein's statements and writings over the years shows, contrary to his highly favorable media image, that he is a prevaricator and demonstrable fraud.

Revisionists are often accused of "rewriting history." But the routine way we talk about "the Holocaust" is itself a good example of "rewriting history." This term, as a reference to the World War II travails of European Jewry, was unknown in the decades following the end of the conflict, and did not come into widespread use until the late 1970s.

Just how drastically our perception of the past has been altered over the past 30-40 years has been acknowledged by Michael Berenbaum, Project Director of the US Holocaust Memorial Museum. "The Holocaust," he has said, "was [once] regarded as a side story of the much larger story of World War II. Now one thinks of World War II as a background story and the Holocaust as a foreground story." (Quoted in *The Washington Times,* Jan. 10, 1991.)

Along with much of the American media, many public officials have vigorously promoted the campaign that Jewish-American historian Alfred Lilienthal has aptly termed "Holocaustomania." Accordingly, the federal government and all 50 state governments now routinely observe the annual "Holocaust Remembrance Day."

The United States Holocaust Memorial Council — a taxpayer-funded federal government agency — operates an official US Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC, that commemorates (non-American) victims of a foreign regime. Non-Jewish victims just don't merit the same concern. There are no federal memorials or museums, or official annual observances, dedicated to the millions of victims of Soviet and Chinese Communism.

For many people, the Holocaust has become virtually a new civil religion, one that replaces traditional Judaism and Christianity as a moral guide. In his book *Why Should Jews Survive?,* Prof. Michael Goldberg, an eminent Rabbi, laments the rise of what he aptly calls a "Holocaust cult with its own tenets of faith, rites and shrines."

This "cult" is even used to justify and support the "new world order." This was made clear by Ian J. Kagedan, an official of the Zionist organization B'nai B'rith Canada, in an essay entitled "Memory of Holocaust Central to New World Order" *(Toronto Star,* Nov. 26, 1991). "In the moral reconstruction of Eastern Europe," he wrote, "coming to terms with the Holocaust must figure prominently... The Holocaust stands as Western civilization's greatest failure... Achieving our quest of a 'new world order' depends on our learning the Holocaust's lessons."

Those who question the "Holocaust cult" are subject to smears, bigoted social ostracism and, sometimes, terror and legal persecution. As you point out, in some countries it is a crime to distribute dissident writings on the Holocaust. In 1978 a teacher in France, François Duprat, was even murdered because of his revisionist views. Our Institute has been repeatedly attacked by the Jewish Defense League, a group that the FBI has identified as a terrorist organization. The IHR office-warehouse was destroyed in an arson attack on July 4, 1984.

Since its founding in 1978, the IHR has steadfastly opposed bigotry of all kinds in its efforts to promote greater public understanding of key chapters of history. Contributors to our *Journal* have included respected scholars from around the world. We are proud of the backing we have earned from people of the most diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds, including Jewish.

The generally acknowledged founder of scholarly Holocaust revisionism was Paul Rassinier, whom you inaccurately call a Trotskyite. Actually, this French educator and underground Resistance activist was arrested by the Gestapo in 1943 and interned until the end of the war in the Buchenwald and Dora concentration camps. Rassinier's courage and suffering were later recognized with France's highest decoration awarded for Resistance activities, and he was elected to the French National Assembly as a deputy of the Socialist party (SFIO).

If the revisionist view of the Holocaust were really as simplistic and mistaken as you suggest, it would not have gained the support of university professors such as Arthur Butz and Robert Faurisson, historians such as David Irving and Harry Elmer Barnes, and former concentration camp inmates such as Paul Rassinier. These individuals did not decide publicly to reject the orthodox Holocaust story — thereby risking public censure, and worse — because they are fools, or because their motives are evil, but rather on the basis of a sincere and thoughtful evaluation of the evidence.

Much more by and about the IHR can be obtained by writing us at P.O. Box 2739, Newport Beach, CA 92659, or "on line" through our Internet web site: http://www.ihr.org

Sincerely,
Mark Weber, Director

Here We Go Again!

New Collins Book Takes Aim at Cant and Bigotry

Doug Collins — the first Canadian journalist to be hauled before a "Human Rights Tribunal" — is once again delighting fans and confounding enemies with the publication of *Here We Go Again!,* a collection of 100 of his *North Shore News* columns.

This is Collins at his best — adroitly taking aim at cant, bigotry, sophistry and double standards in prose that is unfailingly clear, witty and vigorous. This is a fun read.

Leading off with the notorious "Hollywood Propaganda" essay that brought him before a "Human Rights Tribunal," this self-published anthology also includes "All Alone on the Rights Griddle," "Massacred by the Media," "Swastikas and Double Standards," "Thought Police On Patrol," "Pokenoses and Pressure Groups," and "A Redneck to the Rescue."

He stanchly defends the traditional British-heritage rights of free thought and free speech even for such bothersome Canadians as Paul Fromm, a school teacher who lost his job because of his views on immigration and multiculturalism, and J. Philippe Rushton, a professor who nearly lost his for concluding that racial differences are more than skin deep.

Collins can take special pride in his "Rambo Rough and Ready" column, apparently the first critical look published anywhere of the "memoir" of Australian Donald Watt, who recounted hair-raising experiences as a wartime prisoner at Auschwitz and other German camps. Having been a World War II prisoner of the Germans himself, Collins had special reason to be skeptical of Watt's boasting. Although it initially received high praise in the British and Australian press, specialists later authoritatively exposed Watt's memoir as a fraud.

Here We Go Again!, says Collins, is "an act of defiance against the censors. I think this is a valuable piece of journalistic history. The *North Shore News* and I are the first anywhere in North America to be hauled before a human rights tribunal over an expression of opinion. We are fighting a heresy law. The public should be able to see what it is all about. This book will do that."

For 13 years — from 1984 until his retirement in September 1997 — Collins' thrice-weekly column in the *North Shore News* of Vancouver, British Columbia, was one of paper's most popular features. In more than 1,400 essays written in lively, straightforward prose, the British-born Collins laid out well-informed and common-sense views on the country's most emotion-laden issues, including

Doug Collins looks up from the *North Shore News* issue that reports on his November 1997 victory in a closely-watched "hate speech" case involving a column about "Schindler's List" he had written from the British Columbia paper. This photo is taken from the front cover of his new book, *Here We Go Again!*

immigration, the status of Quebec, and special privilege "rights."

The column that got him into the hottest of hot water was a March 1994 essay, "Hollywood Propaganda," that skewered Steven Spielberg's much-hyped motion picture "Schindler's List." Collins referred to it as "Swindler's List" and "hate literature in the form of films." He also wrote that "the Jewish influence is the most powerful in Hollywood," and dismissed the fabled "six million" Holocaust figure as "nonsense." (Several of Collins' provocative columns, including "Hollywood Propaganda," have been reprinted in this *Journal.)*

The Canadian Jewish Congress responded with a formal complaint against Collins and the *North Shore News,* charging that the column violated British Columbia's amended Human Rights Act. As this free speech case came before the British Columbia Human Rights Tribunal, it attracted nationwide attention and commentary. In late 1997 the Tribunal decided the case by rejecting the CJC complaint, finding that Collins' "Hollywood Propaganda" column "does not itself express hatred or contempt" in

violation of a provincial "anti-hate" law. (For more on this, see "Canadian Jewish Congress Threatens Journalist for Holocaust Heresy," in the Jan.-Feb. 1996 *Journal,* and "Victory for Collins and Free Speech in Holocaust Heresy Battle," Jan.-Feb. 1998 *Journal.)*

A recipient of two of Canada's most coveted awards for journalism, Collins' career has included work as a reporter and commentator for several major Canadian daily papers and on television and radio. *Here We Go Again!* is his fourth book. His earlier works are *P.O.W.,* a chronicle of his Second World War experiences, *Immigration: The Destruction of English Canada*, and *The Best and Worst of Doug Collins,* a 1987 collection of columns. Collins' presentation at the 1990 IHR Conference, "Reflections on the Second World War, Free Speech and Revisionism," was published in the Fall 1991 *Journal.*

United States readers can order *Here We Go Again!* by check or money order, made out to Doug Collins, for US $13.00, postpaid (or Can. $18.95), directly from: Doug Collins, P.O. Box 91831, West Vancouver, B.C. V7V 4S1, Canada.

Visit www.ihr.org

IHR Internet Web Site Offers Worldwide Access to Revisionism

On its own Internet web site, www.ihr.org, the Institute for Historical Review makes available an impressive selection of IHR material, including dozens of IHR *Journal* articles and reviews. It also includes a listing of every item that has ever appeared in this *Journal*, as well as the complete texts of *The Zionist Terror Network*, *"The Leuchter Report,"* and Kulaszka's encyclopedic work *Did Six Million Really Die?* New material is added as time permits.

Key words can be located in any of the site's items using a built-in search capability.

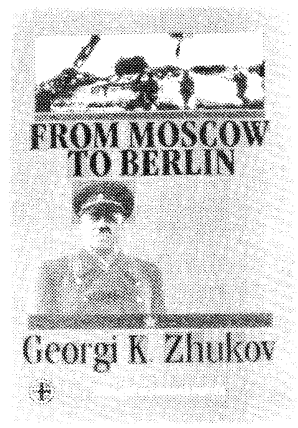
Through the IHR web site, revisionist scholarship is instantly available to millions of computer users worldwide, free of censorship by governments or powerful special interest groups. It can be reached 24 hours a day from around the globe through the World Wide Web (WWW), a multimedia Internet service.

In recent weeks the IHR web site has been receiving 800-900 "hits" or "visits" per day.

Journal associate editor Greg Raven maintains and operates this site as its "webmaster." Because it is linked to several other revisionist (and anti-revisionist) web sites, visitors can easily access vast amounts of additional information.

The IHR web site address is
http://www.ihr.org
E-mail messages can be sent to
ihr@ihr.org

Georgi K. Zhukov
From Moscow to Berlin
Marshal Zhukov's Greatest Battles



The greatest Soviet commander talls how he directed the Red Army's bitter last-ditch defense of Moscow, master-minded the encirclement and defeat of the German Sixth Army at Stalingrad, smashed the last great German counteroffensive of Kursk-Orel, and led the climactic assault on Hitler's Berlin. Must reading for every student of military history. Hardcover, 304 pp., photos, maps, $12.95, plus $2.50 for shipping.

Available from
IHR • POB 2739 • Newport Beach, CA 92659

"My conclusions about the late [First World] war remain as follows: (a) that the American pretense of neutrality down to 1917 was dishonest and dishonorable, (b) that the interests of the United States were actually on the side of Germany, and against both England and France, (c) that the propagation of the notion to the contrary was a very deft and amusing piece of swindling ... Every day I meet some man who was hot for the bogus Wilsonian idealism in 1916 and 1917, and is now disillusioned and full of bile. Such men I do not respect."

— H. L. Mencken, Baltimore *Evening Sun,* June 12, 1922.

Scholarly French Journal Strives for 'Exactitude'

Akribeia, the Greek word for "exactitude," is also the name of an impressive scholarly French-language revisionist journal. Skilfully edited by Jean Plantin, the twice-yearly periodical of some 235-240 pages explores "history, rumors and legends." Each book-length issue proclaims (quoting French scholar and publisher Pierre Guillaume) that history writing must be revisionist, or it is not real historiography.

The premiere issue of October 1997 includes a lengthy essay by French writer Albert Dauzat on false rumors and legends of the First World War, and a detailed essay by Italian scholar Carlo Mattogno on Germany's "Final Solution" as seen by neutral and Allied countries in 1941-1942.

The second, March 1998 issue features two lengthy essays by Spanish scholar Enrique Aynat, "Considerations on the deportations of Jews from France and Belgium to eastern Europe in 1942," and "The reports of the Polish resistance on the Auschwitz gas chambers, 1941-1944." This issue also contains Theodore O'Keefe's essay on former Auschwitz inmate Mel Mermelstein, translated from the July-August 1997 *Journal of Historical Review*, and a detailed article by Mark Weber on the Stutthof concentration camp, translated from the Sept.-Oct. 1997 *Journal*. Also here is a 14-page "Revisionist Chronology" that summarizes noteworthy events for revisionism in the year 1997.

Almost the entirety of the third issue of October 1998 is devoted to an analysis by Enrique Aynat of the often-cited 1944 "Auschwitz Protocols."

A valuable and routine feature of the journal is a *"Notes de lecture"* section, 37 to 41 pages in length, in which dozens of recent books and periodicals, both revisionist and anti-revisionist, are carefully noted, reviewed and summarized.

Carrying on a tradition of solid revisionist scholarship in France, *Akribeia* fills a major gap left by the demise of *Annales d'histoire revisionniste* (1987-1990), *Revue d'histoire revisionniste* (1990-1992), and *Revue d'histoire non conformiste* (1993-1994).

"Éditions Akribeia" also publishes books, including a French translation of *Falsehood in Wartime,* Arthur Ponsonby's important study of First World War propaganda lies (with an introduction by Plantin), and a new edition of the 1950 preface by Albert Paraz to Paul Rassinier's *Le Mensonge d'Ulysse* (with a foreword by Robert Faurisson).

For further information, including subscription rates and prices for books and single journal issues, write to: *Akribeia*, 45/3 route de Vourles, 69230 Saint-Genis-Laval, France.

Double Standards

"The [1940] massacre of Polish officers in the Katyn forest may have been condemned at Nuremberg as a crime against humanity, yet the man who signed the order, NKVD official Petr Soprunenko, is living peacefully in Moscow as an old-age pensioner. So are Dmitri Kopylansky, Raul Wallenberg's MGB interrogator, and General Pavel Sudoplatov, Trotsky's murderer, to name just a few. Are we to forgive them all, without even a court hearing? Are we to accept what the world firmly rejected 45 years ago?

"This is what I call "morally appalling": the double standards we seem to accept so easily. Why, may I ask, is murdering in the name of National Socialism a crime against humanity while murdering in the name of International Socialism is not? Why did Rudolf Hess die in Spandau prison, whereas Boris Ponomarev can live out his last years in a comfortable Moscow apartment? Is there no limit to our hypocrisy? No sooner is some bloody monster like the former East Germany's Erich Honecker put on trial than many of the same people who applaud hunting down elderly Nazi war criminals are up in arms pleading in the name of humanity his old age and poor health. If those are our moral standards, why are we so shocked by the atrocities committed in Bosnia? What else did we expect from the former Communist leaders of the former Yugoslavia?"

— Vladimir Bukovsky, author, writing in *Commentary*, October 1993, p. 12.

Absurd

"The notion that a modern society must also be prepared to establish itself as a multicultural society, with as many cultural groups as possible, is one that I regard as mistaken. One cannot belatedly transform Germany, with its thousand-year-old history since Otto I, into a melting pot ... To turn Germany into a immigration country is absurd. That could lead to us being swamped."

— Helmut Schmidt, former German Chancellor, in the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, Feb. 12, 1992. Quoted in *Nation u. Europa* (Coburg), Jan. 1999, p. 32.

Moving?

Please notify us of your new address at least six weeks in advance. Send address change to:

IHR, P.O. Box 2739, Newport Beach, CA 92659, USA.

Letters

Dogged Determination

The article on Jürgen Graf before the Swiss court [in the July-August *Journal*], while excellent, was also frightening and sobering. *Et tu Helvetia?* Yet, it is people with intelligence and dogged determination, like him and you, who usually leave their marks upon history. Equally sobering was the [Sept.-Oct.] issue on Hollywood.

Good to hear about the recent "especially generous" support from friends of the IHR. Prodigal son syndrome? Let it continue! I'm doing what I can. A check [$100] is enclosed.

M. S.
Ottawa, Canada

Smashing Myths

Your efforts in the great struggle for truth in history are greatly appreciated! Keep fighting. Keep smashing the myths and icons of the enemy.

J. V.
Harrisville, Penn.

Vital Scholarship

Thanks, as ever, for the riveting and provocative articles in the March-April 1998 issue. Mark Weber's article on the perverse applications of France's Fabius-Gayssot law was quite informative and cautionary, especially because certain special interest groups seek similar statutes against free speech in this country as well. This is all the more troubling in light of Richard Curtiss' piece about the disproportionate role of Zionist policy makers in the Clinton administration.

Persist in your vital scholarship.

C. H.
Newark, Del.

Liberty and Historical Inquiry

While I enjoyed the articles in the Sept.-Oct. 1998 *Journal* on Hollywood's distortions, I have a word of caution. Please stick to media distortions of history, and avoid the socially conservative critique that is typical of the "religious right." Such "religious right" figures as Cal Thomas and Chuck Colson are hostile to revisionism, and endorse censorship.

As a libertarian and a revisionist, I don't want anyone telling me what to think on any issue! Liberty and honest historical inquiry go hand in hand. Keep up the good work.

M. R.
West Milford, New Jersey

Police State Canada

I recently received the enclosed notice ["Notice of Detention/ Determination"] from the Canadian post office. From this you can see the type of police state that Canada has become, and what particular group is deciding just what information we are allowed to read.

K. E.
Toronto, Ont.

Still They Come

"Holocaust deniers" are persecuted like the early Christians. They are ridiculed, ostracized, fined and jailed. They are tormented, slandered with impunity, and financially ruined. Their families are wrecked. They are bombed, burned, and physically assaulted, even on courthouse steps. They are smeared as lunatics, hate-mongers, neo-Nazis and, most dreadful of all, anti-Semites.

They are offered up to appease the unappeasable. They are denied the elementary justice that is normally accorded the lowliest. Kangaroo courts sneer at their rights.

But never are they *answered*. They are not permitted to present their case to the larger public. Why not? What's being concealed?

Yet still they come. Still they pursue their cause as did those ancient Christians.

Here in Canada, the absurdly named "Human Rights Commission" declares that "truth is no defense." In our country, where the duped and ignorant masses are driven by half-hidden herders, the fair lady of Justice is nothing more than a politically correct whore.

All this points up the sickness of Western society today, and of the dark age we are entering.

W. B.
Surrey, B.C.
Canada

Against Powerful Forces

As a *Journal* subscriber since 1997, I really appreciate your efforts to present the truth. As you are well aware, the forces against revisionism — who also control the government and the major media — are very powerful. As a result, it is very difficult to obtain reliable information about critical issues that differs from the "accepted" viewpoint. This is really a free country only if you express the accepted views on the major issues.

Unfortunately, the majority of people don't seem to really care about the truth. That's why your publication is so important.

R. S.
Temperance, Minn.

Second Dark Age

In 1600 Christians killed Giordano Bruno for questioning Holy Writ. In 1995 Jews killed *Marco Polo* for questioning the Holocaust. Wake up, America. It's time to kill the second Dark Age.

J. M.
Oklahoma City, Okla.

A Letter from Robert Graham

To my astonishment, I read the articles about Robert A. Graham, S.J., in the March-April 1998 *Journal*, with the facsimile copies of his letters to Arthur Butz and Mark Weber.

This is of special interest to me because some years ago, and for the same reasons as Butz and Weber, I likewise corresponded for a time with Graham, who was, until his recent death, probably the world's foremost authority on the role of the Vatican during the Second World War.

Here is the complete text of a letter he wrote to me in early 1992, which speaks volumes:

La Civiltà Cattolica
[Rome, Italy]
January 20, 1992
Dear Mr. [name withheld],

The question why the annihilation of so many Jews went unknown even to those who should have known, has long puzzled me. Even the Jews did not know what was happening to their own people, although they had first-rate chances to know. I was a regular reader of the N Y Times in those years and the word Auschwitz got no play. And the specialists preparing for the Nuremberg trials in 1945, with their privileged access to intelligence information and consisting of a fair number of Jews, were incredibly not aware of Auschwitz. This is evident in their initial indictment, after the war's end. And the introductory speech of Justice Jackson.

It was an "atrocity story" and the Allied propagandists were resolved not to indulge in a self-defeating campaign of accusing the Nazis of gassing 6 million Jews. Who could have believed that, at the time? Or 2 million, or one, if you wish.

Sincerely,
[signed] Robert Graham

P.S. I see you are a Silesian. I enclose a piece I wrote 44 years ago, which may interest you.

[name withheld]
British Columbia
Canada

Full of Truth

I just wanted to tell you how impressed I am with your web site. I am a Palestinian from Gaza who now lives in the United States. Your web site is full of the truth about Israel and militant Zionism. I am really thankful for honest and loyal people like you.

Keep up the good work!

M. Q.
[by Internet]

Deep Thanks

Just today I first heard about the IHR, when I visited your Internet web site. What you folks are doing is truly a great thing. I am sure that your work comes with its share of trouble, and couldn't even imagine being in your shoes.

It will be a great day when Americans of German descent can openly say "I am a German-American" without people immediately thinking of the "Holocaust." I deeply thank you. I'll support your efforts in any way I can.

S. D.
[by Internet]

Hate Mail

Your kind of "person" has no place in humanity. The fact that you choose to live in your world of hate and paranoia is obviously your choice, but trying to publicize your vile, hideous, arrogantly venomous thoughts is beyond sane reasoning.

Long live the people of Israel!

An outraged Jew
Portland, Oreg.

Intellectual Shock Troops

With each passing year, the Holocaust campaign sinks its claws ever more deeply into our country's schools, especially here in New York City, where Holocaust "education" courses are *de rigueur*.

For example, the library at a nearby high school boasts a collection of several hundred Holocaust titles, funded by a special grant. It even has a "Holocaust tree," planted by concerned students and faculty. Senator Alfonse D'Amato, along with Congressmen Ackerman and Schumer, participated in the planting ceremony.

Enclosed is a copy of a Forest Hills HS departmental memo I obtained recently that urges participation in "The Sugihara `Do the Right Thing' Essay Prize." The Assistant Principal urges "all teachers of social studies" to encourage students to take part.

The Prize is named for Chiune Sugihara, a Japanese Consul in Lithuania who issued transit visas to Japan for Jews during the summer of 1940. Although he is supposed to have issued "over two thousand of those life-saving visas, thereby saving over 6,000 lives," Lithuania was an independent country at the time, and had no policy to eliminate its Jews. Anyway, — and as even Holocaust historians concede — in 1940 there was no German program to exterminate Jews (or anyone else).

Not mentioned, of course, are the thousands of (non-Jewish) Lithuanians who were deported or killed following the brutal Soviet takeover of the country in August 1940.

This competition is organized by the New York City Board of Education, and sponsored by something called the Holocaust Oral History Project in New York City. The first prize winner receives $1,500, with lesser amounts for runners up.

All this points up just why *The Journal of Historical Review* is so absolutely necessary. You are the intellectual shock troops in the war for historical accuracy.

J. T.
New York City

Important Stuff

I was pleasantly surprised to find that you are not only "on line," but quite well along with your own web site. Keep up the good work. Unlike a lot of stuff on the Internet, it's important!

P. G.
[by Internet]

A Neglected Truth

I "discovered" Oswald Spengler and his significance during my undergraduate years. Later, as a teacher, I used a good essay on Spengler as a German text in my second-year German classes. So, I read the items about him [in the March-April 1998 *Journal*] with special interest.

Spengler was undoubtedly a profound and insightful thinker, but Prof. Oliver grasps his greatest weakness in the sentence: "For all practical purposes, Spengler ignores hereditary and racial differences." Whatever the mistakes made by Germany's Third Reich leaders — perhaps the worst was Hitler's December 1941 declaration of war against the United States, against the advice of Ribbentrop — they did recognize a significant truth: civilization has a racial and genetic base.

For half a century this idea has been in disfavor, largely because the powers-that-be in the United States are determined to denigrate every idea that is even remotely associated with German National Socialism. Thus, one of the most important reasons for the decline in power and fortune of European-Americans has been our failure to recognize the validity of this basic element of the National Socialist worldview.

The defeat of Germany in 1945, and the ceaseless denigration since then of *every* aspect of the Third Reich, has greatly contributed to our own decline. If the trend continues, the new century will witness the sinking of the United States into conditions similar to those in backward Third World countries. Revisionism can play a role, perhaps even a decisive one, in preventing such a catastrophe.

Charles E. Weber
Tulsa, Okla.

More Variety Wanted

A *Journal* article about David Irving was particularly interesting because several years ago my wife and I attended a lecture by him here in Portland. In his conclusion, he predicted that the Holocaust legend will explode within the next six months, and that Israel will be economically out of business within a decade.

Crews from several local television stations were outside the auditorium to cover a demonstration by quite few hecklers and other would-be disrupters. Actually, I think the protest helped more than harmed. As a result of the publicity, many more people in this area became aware that there is another side to the Holocaust issue.

Journal articles are interesting and informative, but I'd welcome a little more variety, including articles about such major historical conflicts as the Civil War, the First World War, and the French Revolution.

I enjoy reading about Thomas Jefferson and the other founders of our country. Sadly, few school children today know about George Washington, Paul Revere or Lewis and Clark. Few people are willing to counter the many slanderous attacks against such great men. Instead, it seems that many of our popular "heroes" these days are drug addicts or individuals like "Magic" Johnson.

R. R.
Portland, Oreg.

Keep it Up

In the end, truth must prevail! Keep up your very good work!

S. A. B.
Oslo, Norway

Changed Views

Until recently I was very pro-Israel, and had great respect for the B'nai B'rith and the Anti-Defamation League. This changed during a recent visit to Israel, where I was appalled to witness the inequities heaped on the Arabs by the Israelis.

I only recently came across your web site on the Internet. Reading your material, I am impressed with your lack of any apparent agenda, save the truth itself, and your willingness to tackle the most controversial issues.

D. Brown
[by Internet]

Suvorov is Wrong

Russian historian Viktor Suvorov is wrong in claiming that Stalin was preparing to attack Germany in 1941. [Three of Suvorov's books on the subject have been reviewed in the *Journal: Icebreaker* and "M Day" in the Nov.-Dec. 1997 issue, and "The Last Republic" in the July-August 1998 issue.] *Icebreaker* contains no credible evidence that Hitler's June 1941 "Operation Barbarossa" attack was meant to preempt a Soviet attack. There is a mountain of evidence that Stalin was perfectly happy to be allied with Hitler, and was serious about the Soviet-German non-aggression pact. If Hitler had had the slightest suspicion of an impending Soviet assault, he would not have delayed "Barbarossa" for five crucial weeks to conquer Yugoslavia and Greece.

P. H.
Norwalk, Calif.

Fascinating Reading

The articles in your *Journal* are so fascinating that when a copy arrives, I am unable to stop reading until I've finished the entire issue.

From newspapers and television, one can easily get the impression that Third Reich Germany was the only country ever to expel the Jews. Actually, over the centuries, Jews have been expelled from every major country in Europe. I'd appreciate a *Journal* article summarizing these expulsions and the reasons for them.

L. T.
Hagersville, Ont.
Canada

Well Written

The account of the Jürgen Graf trial in Switzerland [in the July-August *Journal*] was extremely well written. We now have an account in English that will stand the test of time. Congratulations!

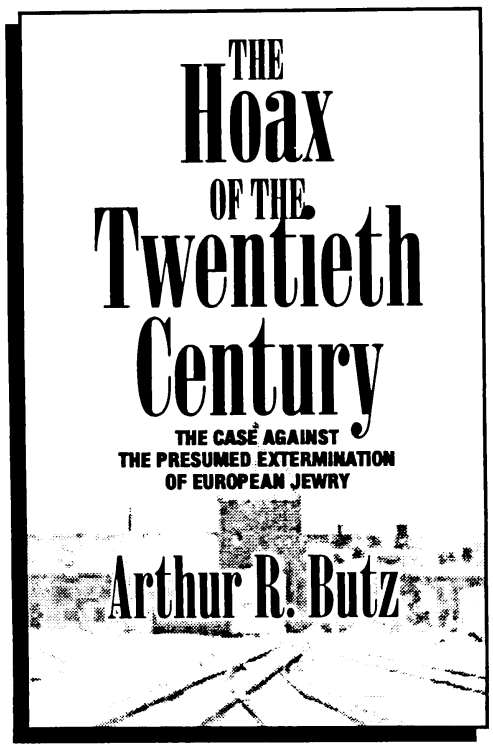
G. F.
Vienna, Austria

We welcome letters from readers. We reserve the right to edit for style and space. Write: Editor, P.O. Box 2739, Newport Beach, CA 92659, USA, or e-mail us at **editor@ihr.org**

The Unsurpassed Standard Refutation

THE HOAX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

The Case Against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry



Yehuda Bauer and Prof. Moshe Davis agreed that there is a "recession in guilt feeling" over the Holocaust, encouraged by fresh arguments that the reported extermination of six million Jews during World War II never took place ... "You know, it's not difficult to fabricate history," Davis added.

— Chicago *Sun-Times,* Oct. 25, 1977

In spite of the many important breakthroughs in revisionist scholarship since it was first published in 1976, Dr. Butz' brilliant pathbreaking study remains unsurpassed as the most comprehensive one-volume scholarly refutation of the Holocaust extermination story.

With an engineer's eye for technical detail and a mature scholar's mastery of the sources, the Northwestern University professor ranges from Auschwitz to Zyklon in debunking the gas chamber and the Six Million stories.

In nearly 400 pages of penetrating analysis and lucid commentary, Dr. Butz gives a graduate course on the fate of Europe's Jews during the Second World War. He scrupulously separates the cold facts from the tonnage of stereotyped myth and propaganda that has served as a formidable barrier to the truth for more than half a century.

Chapter by solidly referenced chapter, Butz applies the scholar's rigorous technique to every major aspect of the Six Million legend, carefully explaining his startling conclusion that "the Jews of Europe were not exterminated and there was no German attempt to exterminate them."

Focusing on the postwar "war crimes trials," where the prosecution's evidence was falsified and secured by coercion and even torture, Butz re-examines the very German records so long misrepresented. He re-evaluates the concept and technical feasibility of the legendary extermination gas chambers. Reviewing the demographic statistics, which do not allow for the loss of six million European Jews, he concludes that perhaps a million may have perished in the turmoil of deportation, internment and war.

Maligned by persons who have made no effort to read it, bitterly denounced by those unable to refute its thesis, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century* has sent shock waves through the academic and political world. So threatening has it been to Zionist interests and the international Holocaust lobby that its open sale has been banned in several countries, including Israel and Germany.

In three important supplements included in this edition, the author reports on key aspects of the still unfolding global Holocaust controversy.

Now in its *tenth* US printing, this classic, semi-underground best seller remains the most widely read revisionist work on the subject. It is must reading for anyone who wants a clear picture of the scope and magnitude of the historical cover-up of the age.

Arthur R. Butz was born and raised in New York City. He received his Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees in Electrical Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1965 he received his doctorate in Control Sciences from the University of Minnesota. In 1966 he joined the faculty of Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois), where he is now Associate Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering. Dr. Butz is the author of numerous technical papers. Since 1980 he has been a member of the Editorial Advisory Committee of *The Journal of Historical Review,* published by the Institute for Historical Review.

The Hoax of the Twentieth Century
by Arthur Butz

Quality Softcover Edition • 397 pages. Maps. Photographs. Source notes. Bibliography. Index. (#0301)
$14.45 postpaid (CA sales tax $ .97)
(foreign orders add $1.00 for shipping)

Institute for Historical Review
P.O. Box 2739, Newport Beach, CA 92659 USA

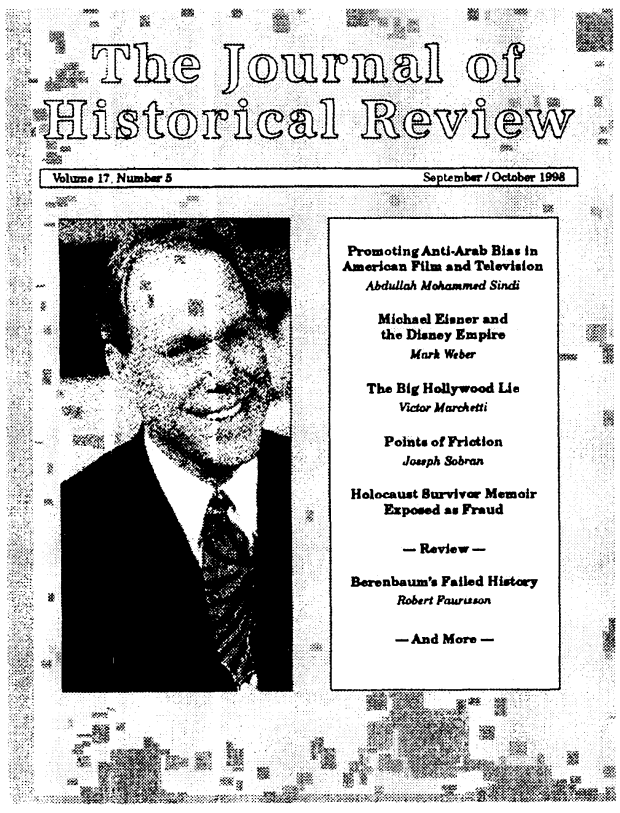
As seen on '60 Minutes'!

America's most controversial and taboo-defying periodical!

"The Journal has an astounding record of fearlessly shattering the icons of those vested interests who hate and fear the truth. That is why I strongly endorse it, and suggest that every intelligent man and woman in America, Britain and the dominions subscribe." **— David Irving, best-selling British historian**

Defying powerful, bigoted special interest groups, ***The Journal of Historical Review*** boldly tackles suppressed and distorted historical issues — often highly controversial — that are making headlines around the world.

Appearing six times yearly in an attractive, handsomely illustrated, full-sized magazine format, ***The Journal*** provides a rich selection of probing historical information, insightful analysis and thoughtful commentary.



Around the world, ***The Journal*** is eagerly read by discerning laymen and scholars who admire its taboo-smashing iconoclasm, its independent, thoughtful perspective on issues and events, and its uncompromising devotion to historical honesty.

Subscribers to ***The Journal*** include university libraries and leading academic centers around the world. Since it began publication in 1980, it has been the leading periodical of its kind in the world.

Save 20% off the regular price when you give a gift subscription for a friend or local library. The more you give, the more you save!

A ***Journal*** reader typically has a keen interest in understanding how and why the world has become what it is today. He is fed up with recycled wartime propaganda being passed off as "history." He is tired of socially destructive lies and bigotry. He wants a sane and healthy future for himself, his family and his country, indeed for all humanity, and realizes that it can only be achieved through an understanding of history and the world based on truth and reality.

So why not subscribe today, or give a gift subscription to a friend, local library or college library?

INSTITUTE FOR HISTORICAL REVIEW

PO Box 2739 • Newport Beach, CA 92659 USA • Fax 949-631 0981

Please enter my subscription to ***The Journal of Historical Review:***

❑ 1 year $40 ($50 foreign) ❑ 2 years $65 ($85 foreign) ❑ 3 years $90 ($120 foreign)

❑ To support your work, I enclose a contribution of $_____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Please charge my ❑ VISA ❑ MasterCard ❑ American Express ❑ Optima

Card number _____ Exp. _____/_____

The Journal of Historical Review index, 1980–1998

COMPILED BY GREG RAVEN

To mark the publication of the first 17 volumes of the *Journal*, we have compiled a listing of all articles and reviews that have appeared in the *Journal* over the years, and are providing it here as a supplement to this issue. Also included are signed readers' letters, and some notable quotations.

The main listing is arranged chronologically by volume and number, with individual entries arranged alphabetically by author and title for each issue. Items with no author are arranged by title before the other listings. Each listing shows the page number where the item starts.

At the beginning of each entry is a reference number that is used with the topic and author indexes.

To use the topic or author index, locate the topic or author in which you are interested and note the reference number(s) that follow the index listing. These numbers correspond to the reference numbers at the beginning of the entries in the main, chronological listing.

Vol. 1, no. 1 (Spring 1980)

1. App, Austin. "The 'Holocaust' put in perspective," p. 43.
2. Butz, Arthur R. "The international 'Holocaust' controversy," p. 5.
3. Diwald, Hellmut. *Geschichte der Deutschen*. Reviewed by Charles E. Weber, p. 81.
4. Faurisson, Robert. "The mechanics of gassing," p. 23.
5. Felderer, Ditlieb. "Auschwitz notebook: Certain impossibilities of the 'Gerstein Statement'," p. 69.
6. FitzGibbon, Louis. "Hidden aspects of the Katyn massacre: 'The lost 10,000'," p. 31.
7. Walendy, Udo. "The fake photograph problem," p. 59.

Vol. 1, no. 2 (Summer 1980)

8. Barnes, Harry Elmer. *The Barnes Trilogy*. Reviewed by Lewis Brandon, p. 183.
9. Barnes, Harry Elmer. "Winston Spencer Churchill: A tribute," p. 163.
10. Bennett, John. "In the matter of Robert Faurisson," p. 115.
11. Brandon, Lewis. "The mendacity of Zion," p. 147.
12. Brandon, Lewis. "A note from the editor," p. 101.
13. Butz, Arthur R. "Letter to *The New Statesman*, Nov. 18, 1979," p. 153.
14. Butz, Arthur R. "Letter to *The New Statesman*, Jan. 17, 1980," p. 162.
15. Connors, Michael. *Dealing in Hate*. Reviewed by Lewis Brandon, p. 184.
16. Eggleston, George. *Roosevelt, Churchill & the World War Two Opposition*. Reviewed by Lewis Brandon, p. 184.
17. Ennes, James. *Assault on the Liberty*. Reviewed by Lewis Brandon, p. 184.
18. Faurisson, Robert. "Letter to *The New Statesman*, Nov. 30, 1979," p. 157.
19. Faurisson, Robert. "The 'problem of the gas chambers'," p. 103.
20. Felderer, Ditlieb. "Auschwitz notebook: More impossibilities of the 'Gerstein statement'," p. 169.
21. Ferencz, Benjamin. *Less than Slaves*. Reviewed by Lewis Brandon, p. 179.
22. Gilbert, Martin. *The Holocaust*. Reviewed by Lewis Brandon, p. 182.
23. Grieb, Conrad, editor. *American Manifest Destiny and the Holocausts*. Reviewed by Lewis Brandon, p. 183.
24. Harwood, Richard; Felderer, Ditlieb. "Human soap," p. 131.
25. Kanold, Otto; Weber, Mark. "Letter from Berlin," p. 141.
26. Maser, Werner. *Nuremberg: A Nation on Trial*. Reviewed by Lewis Brandon, p. 173.
27. Page, Bruce. "Letter to Arthur Butz, Jan. 24, 1980," p. 162.
28. Ponsonby, Arthur. "The corpse factory," p. 121.
29. Schonfeld, Moshe. *The Holocaust Victims Accuse*. Reviewed by Lewis Brandon, p. 178.
30. Verrall, Richard. "Letter to *The New Statesman*, Nov. 10, 1979," p. 155.
31. Wiesel, Elie. *Report to the President: President's Commission on the Holocaust*. Reviewed by Lewis Brandon, p. 174.
32. Zayas, Alfred M. de. *Nemesis at Potsdam*. Reviewed by Lewis Brandon, p. 181.

Vol. 1, no. 3 (Fall 1980)

33. Alpern, Sara. "Letter to the editor," p. 199.
34. Bailey, Thomas; Ryan, Paul. *Hitler vs. Roosevelt*. Reviewed by Thomas J. Marcellus, p. 278.
35. Barnes, Harry Elmer. "The public stake in revisionism," p. 205.
36. Beck, Philip. *Oradour: Village of the Dead*. Reviewed by Lewis Brandon, p. 276.
37. Berger, Elmer. *Memoirs of an Anti-Zionist Jew*. Reviewed by Lewis Brandon, p. 283.
38. Brandon, Lewis. "A note from the editor," p. 197.
39. Chaim, Bezalel. "Letter to the editor," p. 202.
40. Dobson, Christopher; Miller, John; Payne,

Ronald. *The Cruelest Night*. Reviewed by Lewis Brandon, p. 282.
41. Felderer, Ditlieb. "Auschwitz notebook: Lids and openings," p. 255.
42. Fénelon, Fania. *Playing for Time*. Reviewed by Lewis Brandon, p. 267.
43. FitzGibbon, Louis. "Khatyn — another hoax," p. 231.
44. Gold, David. "Letter to the editor," p. 200.
45. Hastings, Max. *Death From On High*. Reviewed by Charles Lutton, p. 247. Bomber Command: The myths and reality of the strategic bombing.
46. Lapides, Fred. "Letter to the editor," p. 202.
47. Menuhin, Moshe. *The Decadence of Judaism in Our Time*. Reviewed by Lewis Brandon, p. 283.
48. Mirchuk, Petro. *In the German Mills of Death 1941-1945*. Reviewed by Lewis Brandon, p. 267.
49. Müller, Filip. *Eyewitness Auschwitz: Three Years in the Gas Chambers*. Reviewed by Lewis Brandon, p. 267.
50. Stuart, Karen. "Letter to the editor," p. 200.
51. Unterberger, Betty. "Letter to the editor," p. 199.
52. Vernon, Eric. "Letter to the editor," p. 201.
53. Weber, Mark. "The Boer War remembered," p. 235.

Vol. 1, no. 4 (Winter 1980)
54. Armstrong, Mason. "Letter to the editor," p. 297.
55. Baumhaft, Joe. "Letter to the editor," p. 299.
56. Bliss, Robert M. "Letter to the editor," p. 300.
57. Brandon, Lewis. "A note from the editor," p. 292.
58. Chaim, Bezalel. "Letter to the editor," p. 298.
59. Felderer, Ditlieb. "Auschwitz notebook: doors and portholes," p. 365.
60. Hagen, John Holte. "Letter to the editor," p. 302.
61. Hagen, John Holte. "Letter to the editor," p. 300.
62. Konkin, Samuel Edward. "Palestine: Liberty and justice," p. 349.
63. Lawson, Richard. "Nationalism, racialism, and early British socialism," p. 355.
64. Schonfeld, Moshe. *Genocide in the Holy Land*. Reviewed by Bezalel Chaim, p. 377.
65. Seleshko, M. "Vinnytsia — the Katyn of Ukraine," p. 335.
66. Stein, Howard F. "The Holocaust, and the myth of the past as history," p. 309.
67. Stewart, John; Brandon, Lewis. *The Crime of Moscow in Vinnytsia*. Reviewed by Lewis Brandon, p. 376.
68. Thion, Serge. *Verite Historique ou Verite Politique?* Reviewed by Arthur R. Butz, p. 323.
69. Tolstoy, Nikolai. *The Secret Betrayal*. Reviewed by Charles Lutton, p. 371.
70. Tucker, William. *The Fascist Ego: A political biography of Robert Brasillach*. Reviewed by Bezalel Chaim, p. 377.
71. Weber, Charles E. "Letter to the editor," p. 299.
72. Weber, Mark. "Letter to the editor," p. 301.
73. Wytwycky, Bohdan. *The Other Holocaust: Many Circles of Hell*. Reviewed by Lewis Brandon, p. 378.

Vol. 2, no. 1 (Spring 1981)
74. Ash, James K. "Letter to the editor," p. 8.
75. Bennett, John. "The Holocaust debate," p. 11.
76. Bensman, Marvin. "Letter to the editor," p. 7.
77. Brandon, Lewis. "The big lie technique in the sandbox," p. 35.
78. Brandon, Lewis. "A note from the editor," p. 4.
79. DiCenzo, R. J. "Letter to the editor," p. 9.
80. Donat, Alexander, editor. *The Death Camp Treblinka: A Documentary*. Reviewed by Horst Kehl, p. 91. 'Holocaust' pharmacology vs. scientific pharmacology.
81. Friedrich, Leonhard. "Buchenwald and after," p. 85.
82. Fulton, Maureen. "Letter to the editor," p. 7.
83. Landwehr, Richard. "The European volunteer movement in World War II," p. 59.
84. Martin, James J. "Raphael Lemkin and the invention of 'genocide'," p. 19.
85. O'Keefe, Peter. "Letter to the editor," p. 9.
86. Weber, Mark. "The Japanese camps in California," p. 45.

Vol. 2, no. 2 (Summer 1981)
87. Faurisson, Robert. "Confessions of SS men who were at Auschwitz," p. 103.
88. Lilienthal, Alfred M. "Zionism & American Jews," p. 181.
89. Merriam, Ray. "The Malmédy massacre and trial," p. 165.
90. Ross, Sandra. "Letter to the editor," p. 100.
91. Smith, Wayland D. "Letter to the editor," p. 102.
92. Wainwright, Peter. "Fire in the Reichstag," p. 177.
93. Weber, Mark. "The Civil War concentration camps," p. 137.
94. Wesserle, Andreas R. "Allied war crimes trials," p. 155.

Vol. 2, no. 3 (Fall 1981)
95. Brandon, Lewis. "Letter to *The New Statesman,* Aug. 26, 1980," p. 197.
96. Brandon, Lewis. "Letter to the West Palm Beach *Post,* Sep. 15, 1980," p. 198.
97. Brandon, Lewis. "Letter to the *Home News,* Sep. 15, 1980," p. 198.
98. Brandon, Lewis. "Letter to California State University, Oct. 28, 1980," p. 199.
99. Brandon, Lewis. "Letter to *Panorama,* Nov. 10, 1980," p. 199.
100. Brandon, Lewis. "Letter to the Detroit *Free Press,* Nov. 12, 1980," p. 202.
101. Brandon, Lewis. "Letter to the American Library Association, Nov. 12, 1980," p. 204.
102. Brandon, Lewis. "Letter to the Pasadena Board of Education, Dec. 11, 1980," p. 205.

103. Brandon, Lewis. "Letter to *Commentary,* Dec. 12, 1980," p. 207.
104. Brandon, Lewis. "Letter to *The New York Times,* Jan. 7, 1981," p. 212.
105. Brandon, Lewis. "Letter to the Pittsburgh *Press,* Jan. 27, 1981," p. 213.
106. Buchner, Reinhard K. "The problem of cremator hours and incineration time," p. 219.
107. Butz, Arthur R. "Letter to *Commentary,* Dec 16, 1980," p. 210.
108. Chaim, Bezalel. "Letter to *Commentary,*" p. 214.
109. Hansen, Desmond. "The enigma of Lawrence," p. 283.
110. Marcellus, Thomas J. "A note from the editor," p. 196.
111. Stäglich, Wilhelm. "West German justice and so-called National Socialist violent crimes," p. 249.

Vol. 2, no. 4 (Winter 1981)
112. Beck, Philip. "The burning of Saint Malo," p. 301.
113. Beck, Philip. "Letter to the editor," p. 296.
114. Chaim, Bezalel. "Letter to the editor," p. 294.
115. Faurisson, Robert. "The gas chambers at Auschwitz appear to be inconceivable," p. 311.
116. Faurisson, Robert; Pitamitz, Antonio. "The gas chambers: Truth or lie?" p. 319.
117. Harmon, Nicholas. *Dunkirk: The patriotic myth*. Reviewed by Charles Lutton, p. 375.
118. Heide, Hans von der. "Letter to the editor," p. 297.
119. Landwehr, Richard. "Letter to the editor," p. 295.
120. Maiolin, Ezio M. "Letter to the editor," p. 293.
121. Marcellus, Thomas J. "Letter to the *Daily Forty-Niner*, May 15, 1981," p. 298.
122. Marcellus, Thomas J. "A note from the editor," p. 292.
123. McDavit, George. "Letter to the editor," p. 300.
124. Rassinier, Paul. "Letter to *The Nation*, Oct. 1, 1962," p. 305.
125. Stein, Howard F. "Letter to the editor," p. 294.
126. Weber, Mark. "In memoriam: Mabel Elsabe Narjes," p. 289.
127. Wesserle, Andreas R. "Letter to PBS Television, Mar. 16, 1981," p. 381.

Vol. 3, no. 1 (Spring 1982)
128. "Facts, allegations, and judicial notice," p. 47.
129. Barnes, Harry Elmer. "Revisionism and the promotion of peace," p. 53.
130. Buchner, Reinhard K. "Errata," p. 14.
132. Chaim, Bezalel. "Revisionism a la Freud?" p. 6.
133. Clarke, Thurston. *By Blood and Fire*. Reviewed by W. R. Silberstein, p. 88.
134. Dawidowicz, Lucy. *The Holocaust and the Historians*. Reviewed by Bezalel Chaim, p. 85.
135. Doenecke, Justus. *Not to the Swift: The Old Isolationists in the Cold War*. Reviewed by Bezalel Chaim, p. 95.
136. Emry, Sheldon. "Making it all simpler," p. 12.
137. Fischer, R. H. "We're blushing," p. 13.
138. Gerke, Hermann A. "Moral support," p. 13.
139. Kalvoda, Josef. *Czechoslovakia's Role in Soviet Strategy*. Reviewed by W. K. F. Schuldes, p. 89.
140. Landwehr, Richard. "More on 'Oradour'," p. 7.
141. MacDonough, H. R. "Monument-building for fun and profit," p. 9.
142. Marcellus, Thomas J. "Letter to NBC, Dec. 16, 1981," p. 13.
143. Marcellus, Thomas J. "A note from the editor," p. 4.
144. Martin, James J. "Peacetime registration for conscription — forty years ago," p. 15.
145. Smith, Paul G. "Zionism's vested interest," p. 11.
146. Smith, Wayland D. "Comments on last issue," p. 5.
147. Sterner, Theodore G. Jr. "Comments on the legal proceedings," p. 10.
148. Thompson, H. Keith; Strutz, Henry, editors. *Dönitz at Nuremberg: A Re-appraisal*. Reviewed by T. D. Hendry, p. 93.
149. Thorwald, Jürgen. *Defeat in the East*. Reviewed by Charles Lutton, p. 91.
150. Weber, Mark. "Declaration of Mark Edward Weber," p. 31.
151. Wicks, L. E. "Ditto!" p. 6.

Vol. 3, no. 2 (Summer 1982)
152. Andronescu, Serban C. "Romanians and the Holocaust," p. 211.
153. Chaim, Bezalel. "Seeds of war," p. 104.
154. Clark, Barbara B. "Why cremate?" p. 103.
155. Dudley, W. E. "Judicial bamboozle," p. 103.
156. Faurisson, Robert. "Is *The Diary of Anne Frank* genuine?" p. 147.
157. Felderer, Ditlieb. "Miracle at Majdanek?" p. 101.
158. Klett, Ronald. "Comments on the last issue," p. 102.
159. Konkin, Samuel Edward. "El Salvador: The war to come," p. 129.
160. Larson, Martin A. "Whatever happened to the Dead Sea Scrolls?" p. 119.
161. Marcellus, Thomas J. "A note from the editor," p. 100.
162. Weber, Charles E. "*Cui Bono?* An American veteran's views on non-Jewish toleration and propagation of the extermination thesis," p. 105.

Vol. 3, no. 3 (Fall 1982)
163. Andronescu, Serban C. "Letter to Mark Weber, May 15, 1982," p. 235.
164. Anonymous. "The inside story of the Hess flight," p. 291.
165. Botha, Rederick. "Frank comments," p. 237.
166. Clerkin, Donald V. "Book collectors," p. 232.

167. Cohn-Bendit, Jean-Gabriel. *Intolerable Intolerance*. Reviewed by Arthur R. Butz, p. 341.
168. Corners, George F. II. "The Holocaust and its religious roots," p. 229.
169. Costello, John. *The Pacific War*. Reviewed by Percy L. Jr. Greaves, p. 319.
170. Faurisson, Robert. *Memoire en Defense*. Reviewed by Arthur R. Butz, p. 341.
171. Irwin, Thomas. "Thomas E. Watson revisited," p. 301.
172. Marcellus, Thomas J. "A note from the editor," p. 228.
173. Martin, James J. "Charles Beard: A tribute," p. 239.
174. Nakhleh, Issah. "Memorandum to the president," p. 259.
175. Prange, Gordon W. *At Dawn We Slept: The untold story of Pearl Harbor*. Reviewed by Percy L. Jr. Greaves, p. 319.
176. Toland, John. *Infamy*. Reviewed by Percy L. Jr. Greaves, p. 319.
177. Weber, Mark. "Letter to Dr. Serban Andronescu, May 8, 1982," p. 233.
178. Weber, Mark. "Letter to Dr. Serban Andronescu, May 24, 1982," p. 236.

Vol. 3, no. 4 (Winter 1982)

179. Andronescu, Serban C. "More on the Romanian Jews," p. 357.
180. Borra, Ranjan. "Subhas Chandra Bose, the Indian National Army, and the war of India's liberation," p. 407.
181. Buck, Pitman Jr. "Middle East revisionism," p. 479.
182. Butz, Arthur R. "Context and perspective in the 'Holocaust' controversy," p. 371.
183. Chaim, Bezalel. "The Watson phenomenon," p. 479.
184. Degrelle, Leon. "Epic: The story of the Waffen-SS," p. 441.
185. Marcellus, Thomas J. "A note from the editor," p. 356.
186. Volkman, Ernest. *A Legacy of Hate: Anti-Semitism in America*. Reviewed by L. A. Rollins, p. 469.
187. Wesserle, Andreas R. "Yalta: Fact or fate? A brief characterization," p. 359.

Vol. 4, no. 1 (Spring 1983)

188. Barnes, Harry Elmer. *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace: A critical examination of the foreign policy of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and its aftermath*. Reviewed by James J. Martin, p. 83. A memoir of globaloney, Orwellianism and Dead Sea fruit.
189. Eisenberg, Azriel. *Witness to the Holocaust*. Reviewed by L. A. Rollins, p. 108.
190. Gilbert, Martin. *Auschwitz and the Allies*. Reviewed by L. A. Rollins, p. 93.
191. Hadawi, Sami. "Who are the Palestinians?" p. 43.
192. Hankins, Frank. "How many Jews were eliminated by the Nazis?" p. 61.
193. Hess, Ilse; Hess, Rudolf. *Rudolf Hess: Prisoner of peace*. Reviewed by Wayland D. Smith, p. 119.
194. Laqueur, Walter. *The Terrible Secret: Suppression of the truth about Hitler's 'Final Solution.'* Reviewed by L. A. Rollins, p. 93.
195. Rollins, L. A. "The 'Holocaust' as sacred cow," p. 29.
196. *Failure at Nuremberg: An analysis of the trial, evidence, and verdict*. Reviewed by Wayland D. Smith, p. 119.
197. Stimely, Keith. "A note from the editor," p. 4.
198. Weckert, Ingrid. *Feuerzeichen: Die 'Reichskristallnacht': anstifter und brandstifter — offer und nutzniesser*. Reviewed by Mark Weber, p. 125.
199. Whisker, James B. "Italian fascism: An interpretation," p. 5.

Vol. 4, no. 2 (Summer 1983)

200. Hoggan, David. "President Roosevelt and the origins of the 1939 war," p. 205.
201. Kent, Tyler. "The Roosevelt legacy and the Kent case," p. 173.
202. Stimely, Keith. "A note from the editor," p. 132.
203. Weber, Mark. "President Roosevelt's campaign to incite war in Europe: The secret Polish documents," p. 135.

Vol. 4, no. 3 (Fall 1983)

204. Bauer, Yehuda. *A History of the Holocaust*. Reviewed by L. A. Rollins, p. 357. Yehuda Bauer and the 'polemical and apologetic bias' of Jewish historiography.
205. Kluge, Dankwart. *Das Hossbach-'Protokoll': Die Zerstoerung einer legende*. Reviewed by Mark Weber, p. 372.
206. Lindsey, William B. "Zkylon B, Auschwitz, and the trial of Dr. Bruno Tesch," p. 261.
207. Pryce-Jones, David. *Paris in the Third Reich: A history of the German Occupation 1940-1944*. Reviewed by Charles Lutton, p. 376.
208. Stimely, Keith. "A note from the editor," p. 260.
209. Thompson, H. Keith. "Grand Admiral Karl Dönitz: Last president of a united Germany," p. 305.
210. Weber, Mark. "Erich von dem Bach-Zelewski and the 'Holocaust'," p. 382.
211. Weber, Mark. "Sebastian Haffner's 1942 call for mass murder," p. 380.
212. Weber, Mark. "Swiss historian exposes anti-Hitler Rauschning memoir as fraudulent," p. 378.
213. Whisker, James B. "Gnostic origins of Alfred Rosenberg's thought," p. 335.

Vol. 4, no. 4 (Winter 1983)

214. Greaves, Percy L. Jr. "Admission of MAGIC demolishes FDR's claim of surprise," p. 453.
215. Greaves, Percy L. Jr. "Marshall comes on stage," p. 425.

216. Greaves, Percy L. Jr. "Marshall before the Joint Congressional Committee," p. 437.
217. Greaves, Percy L. Jr. "The mystery of Pearl Harbor," p. 397.
218. Greaves, Percy L. Jr. "Senator Homer Ferguson and the Pearl Harbor Congressional investigation," p. 405.
219. Greaves, Percy L. Jr. "Was Pearl Harbor unavoidable?" p. 391.
220. Greaves, Percy L. Jr. "What we knew," p. 467.
221. Martin, James J. "Where was General Marshall?" p. 475.
222. Stimely, Keith. "A note from the editor," p. 388.

Vol. 5, no. 1 (Spring 1984)

223. Berg, Friedrich Paul. "The diesel gas chambers: Myth within a myth," p. 15.
224. Buck, Gerhard. *Das Führerhauptquartier 1939-1945*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 95.
226. Elliott, Mark R. *Pawns of Yalta: Soviet refugees and America's role in their repatriation*. Reviewed by Charles Lutton, p. 84.
227. Jordan, Rudolf. "Hitler, the unemployed and autarky: Some observations after 50 years," p. 77.
228. Klett, Ronald. "Commentary: Hitler, the unemployed and autarky," p. 80.
229. Pavel, Ion. *The Priority of N.C. Paulescu in the Discovery of Insulin*. Reviewed by Mark Weber, p. 101.
230. Sakkara, Michele. *Die Grosse Zeit Des Deutschen Films 1933-1945*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 95.
231. Stäglich, Wilhelm. "'Der Auschwitz Mythos': A book and its fate in the German Federal Republic," p. 47.
232. Stimely, Keith. "A note from the editor," p. 4.
233. Stimely, Keith. "The torture of Julius Streicher," p. 106. A documentary exposé.
234. Tolstoy, Nikolai. *Stalin's Secret War*. Reviewed by Charles Lutton, p. 84.
235. Weber, Mark. "In memoriam: Ranjan Borra," p. 126.
236. Weber, Mark. "Jesse Owens: Myth and reality," p. 123.
237. Weber, Mark; Stimely, Keith. "The sleight-of-hand of Simon Wiesenthal ('Falso in uno, falso in omnibus')," p. 120.
238. Whisker, James B. "Karl Marx: Anti-semite," p. 69.

Vol. 5, no. 2, 3, 4 (Winter 1984)

239. Alman, Karl. *Grossadmiral Karl Dönitz: Vom U-Bootkommandanten zum Staatsoberhaupt*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 420.
240. Alman, Karl. *Günther Prien: Der 'Wolf' und sein Admiral*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 421.
241. Aschenauer, Rudolf, editor. *Ich, Adolf Eichmann: Ein Historischer Zeugenbericht*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 423.
242. Aschenauer, Rudolf. *Krieg ohne Grenzen: Der Partisanenkampf gegen Deutschland 1939-1945*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 423.
243. Aycoberry, Pierre. *The Nazi Question: An essay on the interpretations of National Socialism 1922-1975*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 415.
244. Barnes, James; Barnes, Patience. *Hitler's 'Mein Kampf' in Britain and America: A publishing history 1930-1939*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 183.
245. Bendersky, Joseph. *Carl Schmitt: Theorist for the Reich*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 415.
246. Braun, Karl Otto. "American policy toward Europe: The fateful change," p. 241.
247. Cassels, Alan. *Fascism*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 428.
248. Conot, Robert E. *Justice at Nuremberg*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 424.
249. De Felice, Renzo. *Fascism: An informal introduction to its theory and practice*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 427.
250. De Felice, Renzo. *Interpretations of Fascism*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 427.
251. Deschner, Günther. *Reinhard Heydrich: A biography*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 423.
252. Diwald, Hellmut. "An interview with Hellmut Diwald," p. 434.
253. Dornberg, John. *Munich 1923: The inside story of Hitler's first grab for power*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 419.
254. Drechsler, Robert. *Rudolf Hess: Der Deutsche Martyr*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 421.
255. Drechsler, Robert. *Walter Reder: Der Gefangene von Gaeta*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 422.
256. Evert, Hans-Jürgen. *Aus Deutscher Sicht: Erlebte Zeitgeschichte*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 419.
257. Faurisson, Robert. "A challenge to David Irving," p. 289.
258. Feig, Konnilyn. *Hitler's Death Camps: The sanity of madness*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 424.
259. Fleming, Gerald. *Hitler and the Final Solution*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 423.
260. Franz-Willing, Georg. *1933: Die Nationale Erhebung*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 419.
261. Franz-Willing, Georg. *Der Zweite Weltkrieg: Ursachen und anlass*. Reviewed by Russ Granata, p. 408.
262. Fritzsche, Hildegard. *Vor dem Tribunal der Sieger: Gesetzlose Justiz in Nuernberg*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 424.
263. Galante, Pierre. *Operation Valkyrie: The German general's plot against Hitler*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 422.
264. Giesler, Hermann. *Ein Anderer Hitler: Erlebnisse, Gespraeche, Reflexionen*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 418.
265. Gleason, K. C. "The 'Holocaust' and the failure of Allied and Jewish responses," p. 215.

266. Gordon, Sarah. *Hitler, Germans, and the 'Jewish Question.'* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 424.
267. Göring, Hermann. *Germany Reborn*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 421.
268. Gregor, A. James. *Italian Fascism and Developmental Dictatorship*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 425.
269. Gregor, A. James. *Young Mussolini and the Intellectual Origins of Fascism*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 425.
270. Hamilton, Charles. *Leaders and Personalities of the Third Reich: Their biographies, portraits, and autographs*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 417.
271. Harbison, Robert. *Deliberate Regression: The disastrous history of romantic individualism in thought and art, from Jean-Jacques Rousseau to twentieth century fascism*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 429.
272. Hastings, Max. *Overlord: D-Day and the battle for Normandy*. Reviewed by Charles Lutton, p. 397.
273. Hattenhauer, Darryl. "Ronald Reagan's political and cultural world view," p. 325.
274. Herzstein, Robert. *When Nazi Dreams Come True: The Third Reich's internal struggle over the future of Europe after a German victory*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 416.
275. Hessen, Robert. *Berlin Alert: The memoirs and reports of Truman Smith*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 416.
276. Heston, Leonard; Heston, Renate. *The Medical Casebook of Adolf Hitler*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 418.
277. Hiden, John; Farquharson, John. *Explaining Hitler's Germany: Historians and the Third Reich*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 415.
278. Hillgruber, Andreas. *Germany and the Two World Wars*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 420.
279. Hitler, Adolf. *Hitler's Secret Book*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 417.
280. Hoffman, Peter. *Hitler's Personal Security*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 418.
281. Infield, Glenn. *Hitler's Secret Life: The mysteries of the Eagle's Nest*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 418.
282. Infield, Glenn. *Secrets of the SS*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 423.
283. Irving, David. "On contemporary history and historiography," p. 251.
284. Irving, David. *The Secret Diaries of Hitler's Doctor*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 418.
285. Irving, David. *Uprising! One Nation's Nightmare: Hungary 1956*. Reviewed by Charles Lutton, p. 411.
286. Irving, David. *The War Between the Generals*. Reviewed by Charles Lutton, p. 397.
287. Jaeckel, Eberhard. *Hitler's World View: A blueprint for power*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 417.
288. Jameson, Fredric. *Fables of Aggression: Wyndham Lewis, the modernist as Fascist*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 429.
289. Joes, Anthony James. *Fascism in the Contemporary World: Ideology, evolution, resurgence*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 427.
290. Joes, Anthony James. *Mussolini*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 425.
291. Jones, Sydney. *Hitler in Vienna 1907-1913: Clues to the future*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 418.
292. Kehr, Helen; Langmaid, Janet, compilers. *The Nazi Era 1919-1945: A selected bibliography of published works from the early roots to 1980*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 425.
293. Kish, George. *To the Heart of Asia: The life of Sven Hedin*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 416.
294. Kluever, Max. *Den Sieg Verspielt: Musste Deutschland den Zweiten Weltkrieg verlieren?* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 420.
295. Knox, MacGregor. *Mussolini Unleashed: 1939-1941*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 426.
296. Kuesters, Elisabeth. "Encountering the revisionists," p. 307.
297. Kurowski, Franz. *Bedingsungslose Kapitulation: Inferno in Deutschland 1945*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 420.
298. Lang, Jochen von, editor. *Eichmann Interrogated: Transcripts from the archives of the Israeli police*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 423.
299. Lang, Jochen von. *The Secretary: Martin Bormann — The man who manipulated Hitler*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 422.
300. Larsen, Stein Ugelvik; Hagtvet, Bernt; Myklebust, Jan Peter, editors. *Who Were the Fascists? Social roots of European fascism*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 427.
301. Ledeen, Michael. *The First Duce: D'Annunzio at Fiume*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 426.
302. Luedde-Neurath, Walter. *Regierung Dönitz: Die letzten Tage des Dritten Reiches*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 420.
303. Lutton, Charles. "The 'Atlantic Charter' smokescreen: History as a press release," p. 203.
304. Lutton, Charles. "His master's voice: Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Travers Harris, 1892-1984," p. 431.
305. Manning, Paul. *Martin Bormann: Nazi in exile*. Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 422.
306. Marcellus, Thomas J. "Percy L. Greaves, Jr., 1906-1984," p. 444.
307. Martin, James J. "Beyond year zero: The pursuit of peace through war," p. 349.
308. Martin, James J. *The Man Who Invented 'Genocide': The public career and consequences of Raphael Lemkin*. Reviewed by Samuel Edward Konkin, p. 388. Thrusting the stake into Lemkin's bleeding heart.

309. McKale, Donald. *Hitler: The survival myth.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 419.
310. Meissner, Hans-Otto. *Magda Goebbels: The First Lady of the Third Reich.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 421.
311. Morris, Warren. *The Revisionist Historians and German War Guilt.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 415.
312. Mosse, George. *Nazism: A historical and comparative analysis of National Socialism.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 417.
313. Oven, Wilfred von. *Finale Furioso: Mit Goebbels biz zum Ende.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 421.
314. Padfield, Peter. *Dönitz: The last Führer.* Reviewed by H. Keith Thompson, p. 405.
315. Payne, Stanley. *Fascism: Comparison and definition.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 428.
316. Prager, Dennis; Telushkin, Joseph. *Why the Jews? The reason for anti-Semitism.* Reviewed by L. A. Rollins, p. 375. Why the Goyim?
317. Reitlinger, Gerald. *The SS: Alibi of a nation.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 423.
318. Rhodes, James. *The Hitler Movement: A modern millenarian revolution.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 417.
319. Roberts, David D. *The Syndicalist Tradition and Italian Fascism.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 426.
320. Robinson, R. A. H. *Fascism in Europe 1919-1945.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 428.
321. Rosenberg, Alfred. *The Myth of the Twentieth Century.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 416.
322. Row, Robert. "Sir Oswald Mosley: Briton, fascist, European," p. 139.
323. Rubenstein, W. D.; Sanning, Walter; Butz, Arthur R. ""The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry: An exchange," p. 367.
324. Sanning, Walter. *The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 424.
325. Schaulen, Joachim von. *Hasso von Manteuffel: Panzerkampf im Zweiten Weltkrieg.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 422.
326. Schmidt, Matthias. *Albert Speer: The end of a myth.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 422.
327. Shirer, William. *The Nightmare Years 1930-1940.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 416.
328. Smith, Dennis Mack. *Mussolini.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 426.
329. Soucy, Robert. *Fascist Intellectual: Drieu La Rochelle.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 429.
330. Southworth, Herbert. *Guernica! Guernica! Diplomacy, propaganda, and the press.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 419.
331. Speer, Albert. *Infiltration: How Heinrich Himmler schemed to build an SS industrial empire.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 422.
332. Stimely, Keith. "Austin J. App, 1902-1984," p. 446.
333. Stimely, Keith. "A bibliography of works on and relating to Oswald Mosley and British fascism," p. 175.
334. Stimely, Keith. "A note from the editor: Oswald Mosley reconsidered," p. 134.
335. Stimely, Keith. "Uproar in Clio's library: The case of Dr. David Abraham and *The collapse of the Weimar Republic*," p. 440.
336. Sündermann, Helmut. *Mut zur Warheit: Beitraege zur Geschichte unserer Zeit.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 419.
337. Taylor, Fred, editor. *The Goebbels Diaries 1939-1941.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 421.
338. Thadden, Adolf von. *Guernica: Greuelpropaganda oder Kriegsverbrechen?* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 419.
339. Thomas, Hugh. *The Murder of Rudolf Hess.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 421.
340. Thompson, H. Keith; Strutz, Henry, editors. *Dönitz at Nuremberg: A Re-appraisal.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 420.
341. Trevor-Roper, Hugh, editor. *Final Entries 1945: The diaries of Joseph Goebbels.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 421.
342. Turner, Henry A. Jr., editor. *Reappraisals of Fascism.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 428.
343. Tusa, Anne; Tusa, John. *The Nuremberg Trial.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 424.
344. Unger, Michael. *The Memoirs of Bridget Hitler.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 418.
345. Weber, Mark. "Albert Speer and the 'Holocaust'," p. 439.
346. Whisker, James B. *National Socialist Ideology: Concepts and ideas.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 415.
347. Whisker, James B. *The Social, Political, and Religious Thought of Alfred Rosenberg: An interpretive essay.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 415.
348. Wistrich, Robert. *Who's Who in Nazi Germany.* Reviewed by Keith Stimely, p. 416.

Vol. 6, no. 1 (Spring 1985)

349. Baxter, David. "The Great Sedition Trial of 1944: A personal memoir," p. 23.
350. Bennett, John. "Orwell's '1984': Was Orwell right?" p. 9.
351. Braun, Karl Otto. "Reflections on German and American foreign policy, 1933-1945," p. 41.
352. Christophersen, Thies. "Reflections on Auschwitz and West German justice," p. 117.
353. Dennis, Lawrence; St. George, Maximilian. *A Trial on Trial: The Great Sedition Trial of 1944.* Reviewed by L. A. Rollins, p. 123.
354. Hoggan, David. "Plato's dialectic vs. Hegel and Marx: An evaluation of five revolutions," p. 67.
355. Sanning, Walter. "Soviet scorched-earth warfare," p. 91.
356. Weber, Mark. "Editorial note: Historical revi-

sionism and the legacy of George Orwell," p. 4.
357. Weber, Mark. "Roosevelt's 'secret map' speech," p. 125.

Vol. 6, no. 2 (Summer 1985)

358. Chapman, Robert J. "A challenge to thought control: The historiography of Leon Degrelle," p. 221.
359. Chomsky, Noam. *The Fateful Triangle: The United States, Israel, & the Palestinians*. Reviewed by L. A. Rollins, p. 240.
360. Faurisson, Robert. "Revisionism on trial: Developments in France, 1979-1983," p. 133.
361. Lang, Jochen von, editor. *Eichmann Interrogated: Transcripts from the archives of the Israeli police*. Reviewed by Theodore J. O'Keefe, p. 237.
362. Levy, Primo. *The Periodic Table*. Reviewed by William B. Lindsey, p. 252.
363. McKee, Alexander. *Dresden 1945: The devil's tinderbox*. Reviewed by Charles Lutton, p. 247.
364. Moroz, Valentyn. "Nationalism and genocide: The origin of the artificial famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine," p. 207.
365. Ryan, Alan. *Quiet Neighbors: Prosecuting Nazi war criminals in America*. Reviewed by Theodore J. O'Keefe, p. 231.
366. Saggs, H. W. F. *The Might that Was Assyria*. Reviewed by Charles Lutton, p. 250.
367. Weckert, Ingrid. "'Crystal Night' 1938: The great anti-German spectacle," p. 183.
368. Westwood, J. N. *The Eastern Front: The Soviet-German war, 1941-1945*. Reviewed by Charles Lutton, p. 244.

Vol. 6, no. 3 (Fall 1985)

369. Brown, Robert. *Elie Wiesel: Messenger to all humanity*. Reviewed by L. A. Rollins, p. 373.
370. Martin, James J. "The pro-Red orchestra starts tuning up in the U.S.A., 1941," p. 261.
371. Weber, Mark. "Lessons of the Mengele affair," p. 377.
372. Wyman, David S. *The Abandonment of the Jews: America and the Holocaust*. Reviewed by Mark Weber, p. 369.

Vol. 6, no. 4 (Winter 1985)

373. Eisenberg, Azriel. *The Lost Generation: Children in the Holocaust*. Reviewed by L. A. Rollins, p. 479. Azriel Eisenberg Presents: The Greatest Sob Story Ever Told.
374. Hasegawa, Michiko. "A postwar view of the Greater East Asia War," p. 451.
375. Hoffman, Michael A. "Chicago *Tribune* history," p. 508.
376. Hoffman, Michael A. "The psychology and epistemology of 'Holocaust' newspeak," p. 467.
377. John, Robert. "Behind the Balfour Declaration: Britain's great war pledge to Lord Rothschild," p. 389.
378. Rollins, L. A. "California subsidizes Japanese-American museum," p. 507.
379. Rollins, L. A. "Los Angeles 'Museum of Tolerance' to cost $30 million," p. 504.
380. Weber, Mark. "National Holocaust Museum to cost $100 million," p. 503.
381. Weber, Mark. "Rauschning's phony 'Conversations with Hitler' — an update," p. 499.

Vol. 7, no. 1 (Spring 1986)

382. Abrams, Alan. *Special Treatment: The untold story of Hitler's third race*. Reviewed by Theodore J. O'Keefe, p. 121.
383. Beesly, Patrick. *Room 40: British Naval Intelligence*. Reviewed by Arthur S. Ward, p. 119.
384. Benson, Ivor. "The siege of South Africa," p. 5.
385. Berg, Friedrich Paul. "The German delousing chambers," p. 73.
386. Berkel, Robert Karl. "Editorial note: A new cycle," p. 4.
387. Chomsky, Noam. "All denials of free speech undercut a democratic society," p. 123.
388. Faurisson, Robert. "Response to a paper historian," p. 21.
389. Franz-Willing, Georg. "The origins of the Second World War," p. 95.
390. Mattogno, Carlo. *Il Rapporto Gerstein: Anatomia di un Falso*. Reviewed by Robert A. Hall, p. 115.

Vol. 7, no. 2 (Summer 1986)

391. Black, Robert C. "Politics, prejudice, and procedure: The impeachment trial of Andrew Jackson," p. 175.
392. Dolot, Miron. *Execution by Hunger: The hidden holocaust*. Reviewed by Arthur S. Ward, p. 229.
393. Oppenheimer, Peter H. "From the Spanish Civil War to the fall of France: Luftwaffe lessons learned and applied," p. 133.
394. Ronnett, Alexander E.; Bradescu, Faust. "The Legionary movement in Romania," p. 193.
395. Smith, Bradley R. "*Shoah:* Abraham Bomba, the barber," p. 244.
396. Stäglich, Wilhelm. "Historians wrangle over the destruction of European Jewry," p. 239.
397. Treadway, John D. *The Falcon and the Eagle: Montenegro and Austria, 1908-1914*. Reviewed by W. K. von U.-Ziechmann, p. 236.
398. Vincent, C. Paul. *The Politics of Hunger: The Allied blockade of Germany, 1915-1919*. Reviewed by Robert A. Hall, p. 231.

Vol. 7, no. 3 (Fall 1986)

399. Conway, John S. "History, Hitler, and the Holocaust," p. 379.
400. Desjardins, Dan. "Critique of John S. Conway's review of Walter Sanning's 'Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry,' from 'The International History Review,' August, 1985," p. 375.
401. Dickson, Sam. "Shattering the icon of Abraham Lincoln," p. 319.
402. Green, Stephen. *Taking Sides: America's secret*

relations with a militant Israel. Reviewed by Robert Atelier, p. 360.
403. Hall, Robert A. "The persecution of P.G. Wodehouse," p. 345.
404. Hummel, Jeffrey. "Not just Japanese Americans: The untold story of U.S. repression during 'The Good War'," p. 285.
405. Nomberg-Przytyk, Sara. *Auschwitz: True tales from a grotesque land*. Reviewed by Theodore J. O'Keefe, p. 369.
406. Oppenheimer, Peter H. "The Sudetendeutsche Landsmannschaft," p. 261.
407. Phillips, John. *It Happened In Our Lifetime*. Reviewed by H. Keith Thompson, p. 361.
408. Weber, Mark. "Joseph Sobran and historical revisionism," p. 373.
409. West, W. J., editor. *Orwell: The War Commentaries*. Reviewed by Jeff Riggenbach, p. 353.
410. Westwood, J. N. *Russia Against Japan, 1904-05: A new look at the Russo-Japanese War*. Reviewed by Samuel Edward Konkin, p. 363.

Vol. 7, no. 4 (Winter 1986)
411. Dower, John W. *War without Mercy: Race and power in the Pacific War*. Reviewed by Jack Wikoff, p. 483.
412. Eisner, Jack. *The Survivor; Moshe Mizrahi, Director, War and Love*. Reviewed by Arthur R. Butz, p. 469.
413. Faurisson, Robert. "How the British obtained the confessions of Rudolf Höss," p. 389.
414. Gollert, Friedrich. *Warschau unter Deutscher Herrschaft*. Reviewed by R. Clarence Lang, p. 461.
415. Hall, Robert A. "Deceptive linguistic structures in the phrase 'the Holocaust'," p. 495.
416. Halsell, Grace. *Prophecy and Politics: Militant evangelists on the road to nuclear war*. Reviewed by Edward Johnson, p. 488.
417. Harris, Robert. *Selling Hitler*. Reviewed by H. Keith Thompson, p. 474.
418. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "Irving on Churchill," p. 498.
419. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "A secret report by Jan Karski," p. 504.
420. Peel, Peter H. "The great brown scare: The Amerika-Deutscher Bund in the thirties and the hounding of Fritz Julius Kuhn," p. 419.
421. Spiegelman, Art. *Maus: A survivor's tale*. Reviewed by Janet Reilly, p. 478.
422. Weber, Mark. "Buchenwald: Legend and reality," p. 405.
423. Wesserle, Andreas R. "Death and rebirth: European political observations," p. 443.

Vol. 8, no. 1 (Spring 1988)
424. Adams, Henry M.; Adams, Robin K. *Rebel Patriot: A biography of Franz von Papen*. Reviewed by Georg Franz-Willing, p. 95.
425. Berkis, Alexander. "Soviet Russia's persecution of Latvia, 1918 to the present," p. 25.
426. Faurisson, Robert. "The Müller document," p. 117.
427. Koppes, Clayton R.; Black, Gregory D. *Hollywood Goes to War: How politics, profits, & propaganda shaped World War II movies*. Reviewed by Jack Wikoff, p. 104.
428. Lang, R. Clarence. "Imposed German guilt: The Stuttgart Declaration of 1945," p. 55.
429. Lanzmann, Claude. *Shoah* [film]. Reviewed by Robert Faurisson, p. 85.
430. Lanzmann, Claude. *Shoah* [book]. Reviewed by Theodore J. O'Keefe, p. 92.
431. Larson, Martin A. "An update on the Dead Sea Scrolls," p. 79.
432. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "From the editor," p. 4.
433. Remer, Otto Ernst. "My role in Berlin on July 20, 1944," p. 41.
434. Remer, Otto Ernst. *Verschwörung und Verrat um Hitler: Urteil des Frontsoldaten*. Reviewed by H. Keith Thompson, p. 100.
435. Roques, Henri. "From the Gerstein affair to the Roques affair," p. 5.
436. Smith, Bradley R. *Confessions of a Holocaust Revisionist*. Reviewed by Theodore J. O'Keefe, p. 110.
437. Stäglich, Wilhelm. "West German court rejects Judge Stäglich's appeal," p. 115.

Vol. 8, no. 2 (Summer 1988)
438. Buhle, Paul. *Marxism in the United States: Remapping the history of the American Left*. Reviewed by Samuel Edward Konkin, p. 237.
439. Drinnon, Richard. *Keeper of Concentration Camps: Dillon S. Meyer and American racism*. Reviewed by John P. Strang, p. 234.
440. Franklin, Thomas. *An American in Exile: The story of Arthur Rudolph*. Reviewed by Robert H. Countess, p. 224.
441. Grubach, Paul. "A critique of the charge of anti-Semitism: The moral and political legitimacy of criticizing Jewry," p. 185.
442. Mattogno, Carlo. "The myth of the extermination of the Jews: Part I," p. 133.
443. Merson, Martin. "Pearl Harbor Survivors Association honors Kimmel and Short," p. 250.
444. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "From the editor," p. 132.
445. Richardson, James O.; Dyer, George C. *On the Treadmill to Pearl Harbor: The memoirs of Admiral James O. Richardson (USN Retired), as told to Vice Admiral George C. Dyer (USN Retired)*. Reviewed by Martin Merson, p. 205.
446. Rosenzweig, Luc; Cohen, Bernard. *Waldheim*. Reviewed by John M. Ries, p. 219.
447. Topitsch, Ernst. *Stalin's War: A radical new theory of the origins of the Second World War*. Reviewed by Dennis Nayland Smith, p. 222.
448. Weber, Mark. "An open letter to the Reverend Mark Herbener," p. 173.
449. Weber, Mark. "West Germany's Holocaust pay-

off to Israel and world Jewry," p. 243.
450. Zeman, Zbynek. *Heckling Hitler: Caricatures of the Third Reich*. Reviewed by Jack Wikoff, p. 231.

Vol. 8, no. 3 (Fall 1988)

451. Faurisson, Robert. "The end of a myth," p. 376.
452. Knightley, Phillip. *The Second Oldest Profession: Spies and spying in the twentieth century.* Reviewed by James J. Martin, p. 359.
453. Lebailly, Jacques. "Interview with Michel de Boüard on the 'Thesis of Nantes'," p. 381.
454. Mattogno, Carlo. "The myth of the extermination of the Jews: Part II," p. 261.
455. Nicosia, Francis R. *The Third Reich and the Palestine Question*. Reviewed by John M. Ries, p. 372.
456. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "From the editor," p. 260.
457. Pressac, Jean-Claude. *Auschwitz: Technique and operation of the gas chambers*. Reviewed by Enrique Aynat, p. 303. Crematoriums II and III of Birkenau: A critical study.
458. Turner, Henry A. Jr. *German Big Business and the Rise of Hitler*. Reviewed by John M. Ries, p. 369.

Vol. 8, no. 4 (Winter 1988)

459. Berg, Friedrich Paul. "Typhus and the Jews," p. 433.
460. Faurisson, Robert. "The Zündel Trials (1985 and 1988)," p. 417.
461. Hitler, Adolf. "The Reichstag speech of 11 December 1941 (Declaration of war against the United States)," p. 389.
462. Klett, Ronald. "George Bernard Shaw's letter to the editor, May 1945 (in respect of the Irish Prime Minister's condolences on the news of Adolf Hitler's death)," p. 509.
463. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "From the editor," p. 388.
464. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "New documents raise new doubts as to Simon Wiesenthal's war years," p. 489.
465. Weber, Mark. "Dr. Karl Otto Braun: A memorial tribute," p. 504.
466. Weber, Mark. "Hitler's declaration of war against the United States," p. 389.
467. Weber, Mark. "The strange life of Ilya Ehrenburg," p. 507.
468. Weckert, Ingrid. *Feuerzeichen: Die 'Reichskristallnacht': Anstifter und Brandstifter — Opfer und Nutzniesser.* Reviewed by Charles E. Weber, p. 483.

Vol. 9, no. 1 (Spring 1989)

469. Faurisson, Robert. "Anne Frank's handwriting," p. 97.
470. Faurisson, Robert. "My life as a revisionist (September 1983 to September 1987)," p. 5.
471. Hesseltine, William B. "Atrocities, then and now," p. 65.
472. Koshar, Rudy. *Social Life, Local Politics, and Nazism: Marburg, 1880-1935*. Reviewed by John M. Ries, p. 92.
473. Lang, R. Clarence. "Red Cross humanitarianism in Greece, 1940-1945," p. 71.
474. Lang, R. Clarence. "Wartime German Catholic leaders and the 'extermination of the Jews'," p. 101.
475. Marcellus, Thomas J. "Circuitous suppression," p. 116.
476. Muirden, Geoff. "Conspiracy theory and the French Revolution," p. 109.
477. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "From the editor," p. 4.
478. Porter, Carlos W. *Made in Russia: The Holocaust*. Reviewed by Theodore J. O'Keefe, p. 89.

Vol. 9, no. 2 (Summer 1989)

479. Benson, Ivor. "Iran: Some angles on the Islamic revolution," p. 141.
480. Curtis, Michael. *Anti-Semitism in the Contemporary World*. Reviewed by Paul Grubach, p. 233.
481. Gabler, Neal. *An Empire of Their Own: How the Jews invented Hollywood*. Reviewed by Jack Wikoff, p. 243.
482. Leuchter, Fred A. Jr. "The Leuchter Report: The how and the why," p. 133.
483. Martin, James J. "George Morgenstern, 1906-1988," p. 247.
484. Mattogno, Carlo. "The first gassing at Auschwitz: Genesis of a myth," p. 193.
485. Miki, Hideo. "Thoughts on a military history of the occupation of Japan," p. 177.
486. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "From the editor," p. 132.
487. Rokach, Livia. *Israel's Sacred Terrorism*. Reviewed by William Grimstad, p. 223.

Vol. 9, no. 3 (Fall 1989)

488. Buckey, Evan Burr. *Hitler's Hometown: Linz Austria*. Reviewed by John M. Ries, p. 380.
489. Fernandez-Armesto, Felipe. *The Spanish Armada*. Reviewed by James Hawkins, p. 363.
490. Herzstein, Robert. *Roosevelt and Hitler*. Reviewed by Robert Clive, p. 357.
491. Irving, David. "Churchill and U.S. entry into World War II," p. 261. Paper presented to the Ninth International Revisionist Conference.
492. Keegan, John. *The Second World War*. Reviewed by Arthur S. Ward, p. 360.
493. Kubek, Anthony. "The Morgenthau plan and the problem of policy perversion," p. 287.
494. Marchetti, Victor. "Propaganda and disinformation (How the CIA manufactures history)," p. 305. Paper presented to the Ninth International Revisionist Conference.
495. Mayer, Arno J. *Why Did the Heavens Not Darken? The 'Final Solution' in history.* Reviewed by Arthur R. Butz, p. 361.
496. Mayer, Arno J. *Why Did the Heavens Not Darken? The 'Final Solution' in history.* Reviewed by Robert Faurisson, p. 375.
497. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "From the editor," p. 260.
498. Otten, Herman. "Christianity, truth, and fan-

tasy: The Holocaust, historical revisionism, and Christians today," p. 321. Paper presented to the Ninth International Revisionist Conference.
499. Porter, Carlos W. *Not Guilty at Nuremberg*. Reviewed by Karl Brecht, p. 353.

Vol. 9, no. 4 (Winter 1989)

500. Berben, Paul. *Dachau: 1933-1945, The Official History*. Reviewed by John Cobden, p. 485. Lessons from Dachau.
501. Halow, Joseph. "Innocent in Dachau: The trial and punishment of Franz Kofler et al.," p. 453.
502. Irving, David. *Göring: A biography*. Reviewed by Henry M. Adams, p. 505.
503. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "From the editor," p. 388.
504. Rost van Tonningen, F. "For Holland and for Europe: The life and death of Dr. M. M. Rost van Tonningen," p. 427.
505. Weber, Mark. "My role in the Zündel trial," p. 389.
506. Weber, Mark. "Simon Wiesenthal: Bogus 'Nazi hunter'," p. 439.

Vol. 10, no. 1 (Spring 1990)

507. Aynat, Enrique. "A visit to Auschwitz," p. 99.
508. Davies, Ray (British Broadcasting Corporation). *Sacrifice at Pearl Harbor*. Reviewed by William Grimstad, p. 85.
509. Fussell, Paul. *War Time: Understanding and behavior in the Second World War*. Reviewed by James J. Martin, p. 59. A 'Good War' it wasn't.
510. Grimstad, William. "Autopsying the Communist cadaver," p. 59.
511. Kaufman, Jonathan. *Broken Alliance: The turbulent times between blacks and Jews in America*. Reviewed by Paul Grubach, p. 91.
512. Kohchi, Akira; Kawachi, Albert. *Why I Survived the A-Bomb*. Reviewed by Thomas Jackson, p. 81.
513. Mattogno, Carlo. "Auschwitz: A case of plagiarism," p. 5.
514. Mattogno, Carlo. "Two false testimonies from Auschwitz," p. 25.
515. Nawratil, Heinz. "A 'diatribe' in honor of Dr. Alfred Schickel," p. 118.
516. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "From the editor," p. 4.
517. Schoeman, Stephanie. "A interview with General Otto Ernst Remer," p. 108.
518. Weber, Mark. "Alois Brunner talks about his past," p. 123.

Vol. 10, no. 2 (Summer 1990)

519. Bacque, James. *Other Losses*. Reviewed by Arthur S. Ward, p. 227.
520. Barnett, Correlli, editor. *Hitler's Generals*. Reviewed by Robert Clive, p. 248.
521. Brech, Martin. "A U.S. prison guard's story," p. 161. In 'Eisenhower's death camps': Part I.
522. Dibert, A. "Our established religion," p. 211.
523. Faurisson, Robert. "A revised preface to *Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence*," p. 187.
524. Heide, Hans von der. "From the Allied camps to the revisionist camp," p. 177. In 'Eisenhower's death camps': Part I.
525. Keegan, John. *The Price of Admiralty: The evolution of naval warfare*. Reviewed by James Hawkins, p. 251.
526. Koch, H. W. *Aspects of the Third Reich*. Reviewed by Charles E. Weber, p. 242.
527. Laska, Werner. "In a U.S. death camp — 1945," p. 166. In 'Eisenhower's death camps': Part I.
528. Martin, James J. "Other days, other ways: American book censorship 1918-1945," p. 133.
529. Nordling, Carl. "The Jewish establishment under Nazi threat and domination 1938-1945," p. 195.
530. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "From the editor," p. 132.
531. Pressac, Jean-Claude. *Auschwitz: Technique and operation of the gas chambers*. Reviewed by Mark Weber, p. 231(7).
532. Roques, Henri. *The 'Confessions' of Kurt Gerstein*. Reviewed by A. Dibert, p. 223.
533. Williams, Robert H. "The end of the Romanoffs," p. 149.
534. Yockey, Francis Parker. "On propaganda in America," p. 143.
535. Zayas, Alfred M. de. *The Wehrmacht War Crimes Bureau*. Reviewed by Robert Clive, p. 237.

Vol. 10, no. 3 (Fall 1990)

536. "The [Bernard] Notin affair," p. 367.
537. Benson, Ivor. "Russia 1917-1918: A key to the riddle of an age of conflict," p. 323.
538. Leuchter, Fred A. Jr.; Faurisson, Robert. "The second Leuchter report," p. 261.
539. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "From the editor," p. 260.
540. Porter, Carlos W. "If you can't eat 'em, beat 'em (or, How I killed thousands with my bare hands)," p. 379.
541. Roques, Henri. "How fares the Roques thesis?" p. 371.
542. Stäglich, Wilhelm. "An open letter to the president of West Germany," p. 373.

Vol. 10, no. 4 (Winter 1990)

543. Irving, David. "Battleship Auschwitz," p. 490.
544. Irving, David. "Hitler's War: An introduction to the new edition," p. 389.
545. Irving, David. "The Trail of the Desert Fox: Rommel revised," p. 417.
546. Keen, Sam. *Faces of the Enemy: Reflections of the hostile imagination*. Reviewed by Jack Wikoff, p. 487.
547. Konkin, Samuel Edward. "The last liberal historian: A. J. P. Taylor, March 25, 1906–Sept. 7, 1990," p. 509.
548. Leuchter, Fred A. Jr. "Witch hunt in Boston," p. 453.
549. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "From the editor," p. 388.
550. Pressac, Jean-Claude. *Auschwitz: Technique*

and operation of the gas chambers. Reviewed by Carlo Mattogno, p. 461. Jean-Claude Pressac and the War Refugee Board Report.
551. Weber, Mark. "Reviewing a year of progress," p. 439.

Vol. 11, no. 1 (Spring 1991)
552. Goodrick-Clarke, Nicholas. *The Occult Roots of Nazism*. Reviewed by William Grimstad, p. 121.
553. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "From the editor," p. 4.
554. Poullada, Leon. "Major Poullada's final defense plea in the Nordhausen-Dora concentration camp case," p. 81.
555. Pressac, Jean-Claude. *Auschwitz: Technique and operation of the gas chambers*. Reviewed by Robert Faurisson, p. 25(42). Part 1.
556. Toland, John. "Living history," p. 5.
557. Weber, Mark. "Tell-tale documents & photos from Auschwitz," p. 67(14).

Vol. 11, no. 2 (Summer 1991)
558. "An official Polish report on the Auschwitz 'gas chambers'," p. 207.
559. Aynat, Enrique. "Neither trace nor proof: The seven Auschwitz 'gassing' sites," p. 177(30).
560. Butz, Arthur R. "A brief introduction to Holocaust revisionism," p. 251.
561. Faurisson, Robert. "A request for additional information on the myth of the 'gassing' of the Serbs in the First World War," p. 254.
562. Loftus, Elizabeth; Ketcham, Katherine. *Witness for the Defense*. Reviewed by John Cobden, p. 238. An expert on "eyewitness" testimony faces a dilemma in the Demjanjuk case.
563. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "From the editor," p. 132.
564. Pressac, Jean-Claude. *Auschwitz: Technique and operation of the gas chambers*. Reviewed by Robert Faurisson, p. 133(43). Part 2.
565. Radnitz, Robert, producer. *Never Forget* [film]. Reviewed by Thomas J. Marcellus, p. 229.
566. Weber, Mark. "'Jewish soap'," p. 217.

Vol. 11, no. 3 (Fall 1991)
567. Almog, Shmuel. *Nationalism & Antisemitism in Modern Europe 1815-1945*. Reviewed by Frederick Kerr, p. 345.
568. Aynat, Enrique. "Auschwitz and the exile government of Poland according to the 'Polish Fortnightly Review' 1940-1945," p. 281.
569. Bennett, John. "Revisionism and censorship down under," p. 365.
570. Collins, Doug. "Reflections on the Second World War, free speech, and revisionism," p. 321.
571. Desjardins, Dan. "The murder of Rudolf Hess: A call for a congressional investigation," p. 360.
572. Fleming, Gerald, Emeritus reader in German (Department of Linguistic and International Studies, University of Surrey). *Damning Documentary Evidence?* [Letter to the editor]. Response by Mark Weber, p. 375.
573. Lang, R. Clarence. "Swedish professors [Jan Hjaerpe, Jan Bergmann] defend revisionism on trial [Ahmed Rami]," p. 371.
574. Martin, David. *The Web of Disinformation: Churchill's Yugoslav Blunder*. Reviewed by Robert Clive, p. 348.
575. Nordling, Carl. "How many Jews died in the German concentration camps?" p. 335.
576. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "From the editor," p. 260.
577. Renk, Brian. "The Franke-Gricksch 'Resettlement Action Report': Anatomy of a fabrication," p. 261.
578. Weber, Mark. "A prominent Holocaust historian [Deborah Lipstadt] wrestles with a rising revisionism," p. 353.

Vol. 11, no. 4 (Winter 1991)
579. "Mercy for Japs: Letters from *Yank*," p. 491.
580. Hottelet, Carl. "Holocaust education: *Cui bono?*" p. 500.
581. Lenski, Robert. *The Holocaust on Trial*. Reviewed by Mark Weber, p. 469.
582. Lutton, Charles. "Pearl Harbor: Fifty years of controversy," p. 431.
583. Manion, Clarence. "In interview with Admiral Kimmel," p. 495.
584. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "From the editor," p. 388.
585. Taylor, S. J. *Stalin's Apologist, Walter Duranty: The New York Times' man in Moscow*. Reviewed by Jack Wikoff, p. 479.
586. Weber, Mark. "Roosevelt's secret pre-war plan to bomb Japan," p. 503.
587. Wesserle, Andreas R. "The new world disorder," p. 389.

Vol. 12, no. 1 (Spring 1992)
588. "Hoover-era American plan for war against Britain and Canada uncovered," p. 121.
589. Dershowitz, Alan. *Chutzpah*. Reviewed by John Cobden, p. 109.
590. Faurisson, Robert. "A dry chronicle of the purge," p. 5.
591. Fischer, David Hacket. *Albion's Seed: Four British folkways in America*. Reviewed by Nelson Rosit, p. 114.
592. Lindbergh, Charles A. "War and peace: Two historic speeches," p. 87.
593. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "Why Holocaust revisionism?" p. 99.
594. Rassinier, Paul. "The Holocaust in perspective [letter]," p. 123.
595. Stolley, Roger. "Pearl Harbor attack no surprise," p. 119.
596. Tojo, Hideki. "Prison diary," p. 31.
597. Weber, Mark. "Editorial note," p. 4.

Vol. 12, no. 2 (Summer 1992)
598. "War atrocity propaganda exposed," p. 243.
599. Dan, Jaromir. "Remembering Auschwitz," p. 247.

600. Ellis, Mark. *Beyond Innocence and Redemption*. Reviewed by Robert H. Countess, p. 215.
601. Grubach, Paul. "A double standard," p. 248.
602. Martin, James J. "Reflections on a death," p. 251.
603. McLaren, John. "'Pappy' Boyington and the 'Flying Tigers' episode," p. 245.
604. Muirden, Geoff. "New threat against free speech in Australia," p. 245.
605. Stofberg, Louis F. "The Holocaust issue in changing South Africa," p. 246.
606. Taylor, Samuel Jared. "The challenge of 'multiculturalism' in how Americans view the past and the future," p. 159.
607. Wahls, Hans. "The fate of an Auschwitz resistant," p. 248.
608. Weber, Mark. "Croatia's president [Tudjman] rejects 'six million' story," p. 241. Revisionism in Croatia.
609. Weber, Mark. "From the editor," p. 132.
610. Weber, Mark. "The Nuremberg trials and the Holocaust," p. 167. Do the 'war crimes' trials prove extermination?
611. Weber, Mark. "Reviews of IHR books show greater acceptance of revisionism," p. 231.
612. Weber, Mark. "War atrocity propaganda exposed," p. 243.
613. Weber, Mark; Allen, Andrew. "Treblinka," p. 133.

Vol. 12, no. 3 (Fall 1992)

614. Degrelle, Leon. "How Hitler consolidated power in Germany and launched a social revolution," p. 299.
615. Ries, John M. "History's greatest naval disaster," p. 371.
616. Weber, Mark. "From the editor," p. 260.
617. Weber, Mark. "Pages from the Auschwitz Death Registry volumes," p. 265.

Vol. 12, no. 4 (Winter 1992)

618. Franz-Willing, Georg. *Umerziehung*. Reviewed by Russ Granata; Theodore J. O'Keefe, p. 493. How the victorious Allies imposed their worldview on defeated Germany.
619. Grubach, Paul. "The *Leuchter Report* vindicated," p. 445.
620. Leuchter, Fred A. Jr. "Is there life after persecution?" p. 429.
621. Lüftl, Walter. "The *Lüftl Report*," p. 391.
622. Shapiro, Shelly (Holocaust Survivors & Friends in Pursuit of Justice). *Truth Prevails: Demolishing Holocaust denial (the end of the* Leuchter Report*)*. Reviewed by Mark Weber, p. 485.
623. Smith, Bradley R. "Letter to the editor," p. 501.
624. Weber, Mark. "Fred Leuchter: Courageous defender of historical truth," p. 421.
625. Weber, Mark. "From the editor," p. 388.
626. Weber, Mark. "Growing impact of the *Leuchter Report* in Germany," p. 475.

Vol. 13, no. 1 (January/February 1993)

627. "California court rejects Mermelstein's appeal," p. 7.
628. "From the editor: A new *Journal* and a new era," p. 2.
629. "Holocaust Survivor finds 'exterminated brother'," p. 45.
630. "Official US Holocaust Museum to open in April in Washington, DC," p. 46.
631. Collins, Doug. "Canadian reflections on the [Ernst] Zündel and [David] Irving cases," p. 42.
632. Hess, Wolf R. "The life and death of my father," p. 24.
633. Irving, David. "Life under fire," p. 8.
634. Larson, Martin A. "Thomas Jefferson's place in history," p. 40.
635. Raven, Greg. "[David] Irving's most un-excellent adventure in Canada," p. 12. British historian deported from Canada for skeptical views on the Holocaust story. Zionist groups demand Irving's ouster.
636. Weber, Mark. "David Irving: Intrepid battler," p. 4. Introduction of Irving at the Eleventh IHR Conference, 1992.
637. Weber, Mark. "The legacy of Rudolf Hess," p. 20.
638. Weber, Mark. "The Sally Hemmings myth," p. 41.

Vol. 13, no. 2 (March/April 1993)

639. "[David] Irving conviction in Germany upheld, fine tripled," p. 7. Historian ordered to pay $18,000 for 'gas chamber' remarks.
640. "Final victory on the Mermelstein case," p. 13. *Nunc est bibendum* ... IHR prevails in eleven-year-old legal battle.
641. "French court orders heavy penalties against Faurisson for Holocaust views," p. 26. New French legal assault against revisionists and freedom of speech.
642. "Roy Bullock: ADL informant," p. 25. IHR report confirmed.
643. Bacon, Isabelle. *Walking Beside Jesus in the Holy Land: An Illustrated Travel and Study Guide to the Holy Land*. Reviewed by Robert John, p. 44. New guide to the Holy Land is free of usual propaganda.
644. Cole, David. "A Jewish revisionist's visit to Auschwitz," p. 11.
645. Irving, David. "The suppressed Eichmann and Goebbels papers," p. 14.
646. Langford, Edward. "Alexander the Great and Darius — kinsmen and enemies," p. 36.
647. Larson, Martin A. "The Essene origins of Jesus' teachings," p. 33.
648. Nakhleh, Issah. *Encyclopedia of the Palestine Problem*. Reviewed by Robert John, p. 41. Monumental work sets record straight on Palestine-Israel issue.

649. Raven, Greg. "Dramatic new video takes aim at key Holocaust claims," p. 8. Auschwitz museum official admits 'gas chamber' is postwar reconstruction.
650. Taylor, Samuel Jared. *Paved with Good Intentions: The failure of race relations in contemporary America*. Reviewed by Charles Stanwood, p. 37. A powerful indictment of America's failed racial policy.
651. Weber, Mark. "Five-story U.S. Holocaust museum to open in Washington, DC," p. 31.
652. Weber, Mark. "From the editor," p. 2.
653. Weber, Mark. "Mithraism: Formidable rival to early Christianity," p. 34.
654. Weber, Mark. "Otto Ernst Remer sentenced to 22 months imprisonment for revisionist publications," p. 29.
655. Weber, Mark; Raven, Greg. "New biography assails Churchill war record," p. 4. Revisionist work sets off heated debate.

Vol. 13, no. 3 (May/June 1993)

656. "Doug Collins honored," p. 22.
657. "French scholar [Notin] who questioned 'gas chamber' claims recants after three-year campaign of intimidation and violence," p. 20. Jewish students force cancellation of university class.
658. "'No gassing in Dachau' [Broszat]," p. 12.
659. Constable, Trevor J. "Authentic heroes," p. 46.
660. Dibert, A. "The 'new' *Journal*," p. 46.
661. Faurisson, Robert. "Americans to the rescue!" p. 48.
662. Lane, Terry; Adams, Phillip. "Zionism and the press in Australia: Two views," p. 15.
663. McCormack, L. H. "'I saw gas chambers'," p. 47.
664. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "Bradley Smith's Campus Project ad printed after furious clash at University of Texas," p. 17.
665. Pressac, Jean-Claude. *Auschwitz: Technique and operation of the gas chambers*. Reviewed by Arthur R. Butz, p. 23. Some thoughts on Pressac's opus: A response to a major critique of Holocaust revisionism.
666. Provan, Charles D. "Killings of Japanese prisoners," p. 48.
667. Reid, Brian Holden. *J.F.C. Fuller: Military thinker*. Reviewed by James Alexander, p. 38.
668. Stannard, David E. *American Holocaust: Columbus and the conquest of the New World*. Reviewed by Theodore J. O'Keefe, p. 43.
669. Toland, John. "Truth no matter what," p. 47.
670. Trythall, Anthony John. *'Boney' Fuller: Soldier, strategist, and writer*. Reviewed by James Alexander, p. 38.
671. Weber, Mark. "[David] Irving barred from Australia," p. 13. Major newspapers and civil liberties groups denounce ban against historian.
672. Weber, Mark. "From the editor," p. 2.
673. Weber, Mark. "Holocaust revisionism is not 'hate speech,' Canadian officials affirm," p. 16.
674. Weber, Mark. "Ivor Benson," p. 21.
675. Weber, Mark. "William Lindsey," p. 21.
676. Weber, Mark; Raven, Greg. "Multi-media 'Liberators' project exposed as fraud," p. 4. Historical truth survives 'politically correct' exploitation.
677. Weber, Mark; Raven, Greg. "Wiesenthal re-confirms: 'No extermination camps on German soil'," p. 9.

Vol. 13, no. 4 (July/August 1993)

678. "New attack against [Robert] Faurisson and [Ahmed] Rami in Stockholm," p. 18.
679. "New revisionist books in Europe," p. 25.
680. "Organization of American Historians censors the IHR," p. 23.
681. "Political leader punished," p. 26. German [Günter Deckert] sentenced for translating [Fred] Leuchter address.
682. "Revisionist activism (Truck's message alerts people in Austin)," p. 26. Getting out the word.
683. Egerton, Douglas R. "Takes pride," p. 47.
684. Faurisson, Robert. "The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum: A challenge," p. 14. A red-letter day for revisionism, April 22, 1993.
685. Hess, Rudolf. "July 1934 appeal to fellow soldiers of the First World War," p. 38. A veteran's plea for peace.
686. Ries, John M.; Weber, Mark. "The fateful year 1898: The United States becomes an imperial power," p. 4. The great debate over American overseas expansion.
687. Taylor, James; Shaw, Warren. *The Third Reich Almanac*. Reviewed by Mark Weber; Greg Raven, p. 44. Reference work on the Third Reich is riddled with errors.
688. Taylor, Samuel Jared. "'Multiculturalism'," p. 46. A response to [Bradley] Smith.
689. Taylor, Telford. *The Anatomy of the Nuremberg Trials*. Reviewed by Andrew Gray, p. 43. And old/new perspective on the Nuremberg process.
690. Weber, Mark. "Croatia's leader denounced as Holocaust revisionist," p. 19. President [Franjo] Tudjman refuses to recant.
691. Weber, Mark. "From the editor," p. 2.
692. Weber, Mark. "The Organization of American Historians: Faithfully reflecting academic standards," p. 20.
693. Weber, Mark. "Zionism and the Third Reich," p. 29.

Vol. 13, no. 5 (September/October 1993)

694. "Further legal persecution of revisionists [Europe]," p. 36.
695. "Gas chamber door fraudulently portrayed at U.S. Holocaust Museum," p. 39.
696. "How fake war propaganda stories are manufactured," p. 43.
697. "South African Member of Parliament [Louis Stofberg] under fire for support of revisionism," p.

38.
698. Artemis, G. "Patriarchal distortion," p. 47.
699. Backwords, Ace. "ADL on the defensive," p. 47.
700. Faurisson, Robert. "The adventure of revisionism," p. 42.
701. Granata, Russ. "Anti-Defamation League takes aim at Italian-American pride (Wartime Vatican role debated)," p. 30.
702. Lilienthal, Alfred M. "The Holocaust issue and Middle East policy," p. 44.
703. Martinez, Mary Ball. "Pope Pius XII during the Second World War," p. 26.
704. Morgan, Robert. "The 'Great Emancipator' and the issue of race (Abraham Lincoln's program of black resettlement)," p. 4.
705. Moynihan, Daniel Patrick. "Who reads the *Journal?*" p. 38.
706. Otten, Herman. "Christian responsibility to truth," p. 32. The Holocaust issue: Three Christian views.
707. Sobran, Joseph. "'Victims deserve better'," p. 34. The Holocaust issue: Three Christian views.
708. Trevor-Roper, Hugh. "Letter to Henri Roques," p. 40.
709. Vezelis, Louis. "'Examine all the evidence'," p. 34. The Holocaust issue: Three Christian views.
710. Waldheim, Kurt. "Who reads the *Journal?*" p. 38.
711. Weber, Mark. "From the editor: Vindication for Demjanjuk," p. 2.
712. Weber, Mark. "Penn State 'Holocaust history' course: A lesson in ignorance," p. 45. Professor responds to revisionist question by calling the police.

Vol. 13, no. 6 (November/December 1993)

713. "'Danger' of Holocaust revisionism spreading, says Israeli scholar," p. 25.
714. "[David] Cole on Morton Downey Show," p. 25.
715. "Fred Leuchter arrested in Germany," p. 22.
716. "Holocaust lies: Bergen-Belsen gassings," p. 24.
717. "IHR activist puts Cole video on local television," p. 23.
718. "Sarajevo worse than Auschwitz, says former inmate," p. 24.
719. "Smith steps up CODOH ad campaign," p. 22.
720. "Three revisionist books from Germany," p. 25.
721. Bauer, Yehuda. "'Symbol of our culture'," p. 27.
722. Bennett, John. "Lipstadt's 'fine scholarship'," p. 48.
723. Brentar, Jerome A. "My campaign for justice for John Demjanjuk," p. 2.
724. Brookes, Frank. "Maintain standard," p. 49.
725. Collins, Doug. "The story keeps changing," p. 10.
726. Forster, Arnold. *Square One*. Reviewed by John Cobden, p. 39.
727. Gubic, Marijan. "Tudjman and Holocaust revisionism," p. 49.
728. John, Robert. "Praise for docudrama portrayal," p. 49.
729. King, Robert. "Challenging facts of Holocaust is responsibility of historians," p. 27.
730. Lipstadt, Deborah. *Denying the Holocaust: The growing assault on truth and memory.* Reviewed by Theodore J. O'Keefe, p. 28.
731. Mortl, John. "Lessons from a Toronto Holocaust class," p. 49.
732. Muirden, Geoff. "Terrific pressure," p. 47.
733. Raven, Greg. "*The Journal of Historical Review*, a look back," p. 52.
734. Raven, Greg. "*The Journal of Historical Review*, 1980-1993," p. 54.
735. Raven, Greg. "Victory for Irving in Australia free speech struggle," p. 12.
736. Schwartz, Alan M., editor (Anti-Defamation League). *Hitler's Apologists: The anti-Semitic propaganda of Holocaust 'revisionism.'* Reviewed by Theodore J. O'Keefe, p. 28.
737. Sobran, Joseph. "Demjanjuk, Israel and the Holocaust," p. 9.
738. Stern, Kenneth S. (American Jewish Committee). *Holocaust Denial*. Reviewed by Theodore J. O'Keefe, p. 28.
739. Stofberg, Louis F. "No hardship," p. 47.
740. Toner, Edward J. Jr. "A whopper?" p. 47.
741. Vidal-Naquet, Pierre. *Assassins of Memory: Essays on the denial of the Holocaust*. Reviewed by Mark Weber, p. 36. Crossing swords in France on the Holocaust issue: Anti-revisionist work takes aim at Faurisson.
742. Weber, Mark. "Hellmut Diwald, German professor," p. 16.
743. Weber, Mark. "How an influential journalist [George Will] twists the truth," p. 18.
744. Zaverdinos, C. "Life profoundly altered," p. 51.

Vol. 14, no. 1 (January/February 1994)

745. Grau, Karl Friedrich. *Silesion Inferno: War crimes of the Red Army on its march into Silesia in 1945*. Reviewed by Theodore J. O'Keefe, p. 43.
746. Kelfkens, J. "Religion and revisionism," p. 46.
747. Martin, Neil. "Lincoln: A 'clever politician'," p. 45.
748. Nolte, Ernst. *Streitpunkte: Heutige und künftige Kontroversen um den Nationalsozialismus*. Reviewed by Mark Weber, p. 37.
749. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "'Best Witness': Mel Mermelstein, Auschwitz, and the IHR," p. 25.
750. Pressac, Jean-Claude. *The Crematories of Auschwitz*. Reviewed by Robert Faurisson, p. 23. Jean-Claude Pressac's new Auschwitz book.
751. Shirakawa, Sam H. *The Devil's Music Master: The controversial life and career of Wilhelm Furtwängler*. Reviewed by Andrew Gray, p. 41.
752. Sichrovsky, Peter. *Born Guilty: Children of Nazi families*. Reviewed by Theodore J. O'Keefe, p. 44.
753. Vidal, Gore. *Screening History*. Reviewed by Theodore J. O'Keefe, p. 33.

754. Warren, Ian B. "Throwing off Germany's imposed history," p. 15.
755. Weber, Mark. "From the Editor," p. 2.
756. Weber, Mark. "The Jewish role in the Bolshevik revolution and Russia's early Soviet regime," p. 4.
757. Wilton, Robert. *The Last Days of the Romanovs*. Reviewed by Mary Ball Martinez, p. 36.

Vol. 14, no. 2 (March/April 1994)

758. The Canadian Free Speech League. "What is 'Holocaust denial'?" p. 24.
759. Faurisson, Robert. "The Warsaw Ghetto 'uprising'," p. 2. A Jewish insurrection or German police operation?
760. Foxman, Abraham H. "'God's Chosen'," p. 41.
761. Gordon, Leonard A. *Brothers against the Raj: A biography of Indian nationalists Sarat and Subhas Chandra Bose*. Reviewed by Srinidhi Anantharamiah, p. 42.
762. Hottelet, Carl. "An 'abominable' book," p. 46.
763. Irving, David. "Serious opponent," p. 45.
764. Martin, James J. "Some style," p. 45.
765. Montgomery, Andrew. "Subhas Chandra Bose and India's struggle for independence," p. 9.
766. Mortl, John. "Readable," p. 47.
767. Rimland, Ingrid. *The Wanderers*. Reviewed by Theodore J. O'Keefe, p. 40.
768. Stofberg, Louis F. "Crucial times," p. 45.
769. Warren, Ian B. "The 'European New Right'," p. 28. Defining and defending Europe's heritage.
770. Weber, Charles E. "Significant," p. 47.
771. Weber, Mark. "A ghetto fighter recalls her capture," p. 7.
772. Weber, Mark. "Inaccurate *Time* Magazine photo caption defames Ukrainians," p. 8.
773. Weber, Mark. "The 'Warsaw Ghetto Boy'," p. 6.
774. Weir, John. "Feeling of optimism," p. 45.
775. Wikoff, Jack. "Earliest claims of Nazi gassings?" p. 48.
776. Wright, William. "Mania of anti-anti-Communism," p. 48.
777. Zayas, Alfred M. de. *The German Expellees: Victims in war and peace*. Reviewed by Robert Clive, p. 39.

Vol. 14, no. 3 (May/June 1994)

778. "'60 Minutes' takes aim at Holocaust revisionism," p. 16.
779. "Martin Larson," p. 42.
780. "[Otto Ernst] Remer evades imprisonment for 'thought crime'," p. 42.
781. "Twelfth IHR Conference set for September," p. 2.
782. Berenbaum, Michael. "Rewriting history," p. 44.
783. Bloch, Eduard. "'My Patient, Hitler': A memoir of Hitler's Jewish physician," p. 27.
784. Butz, Arthur R. "New ADL campaign?" p. 48.
785. Collins, Doug. "A Holocaust debate: The story keeps changing," p. 40.
786. Collins, Doug. "'Swindler's List'," p. 11.
787. Degrelle, Leon. "The enigma of Hitler," p. 22.
788. Faurisson, Robert. "A Holocaust debate: Faurisson still waiting for 'exterminationists'," p. 41.
789. Grubach, Paul. "Enlightening," p. 47.
790. Hill, Leonides E.; Conway, John S. "A Holocaust debate: Holocaust scrutiny to refute falsifiers," p. 40.
791. Hottelet, Carl. "Fundamental contribution," p. 47.
792. Lilienthal, Alfred M. "Dire threat," p. 47.
793. Marchetti, Victor. "Behind *Khrushchev Remembers*," p. 43.
794. Nolte, Ernst. "Minor weakness," p. 47.
795. Phillips, Richard G. "History comes alive," p. 46.
796. Raven, Greg. "Spielberg's 'Schindler's List'," p. 7.
797. Ryback, Timothy. "Stalingrad and Dachau," p. 44.
798. Schmidt, Dieter W. "Reflections of a former German soldier," p. 48.
799. Shtromas, Aleksandras. "A confession," p. 44.
800. Sobran, Joseph. "Spielberg's Nazis," p. 13.
801. Solzenitsyn, Aleksandr. "A dangerous cult of novelty," p. 37.
802. Weber, Mark. "Leon Degrelle," p. 20.
803. Weber, Mark. "Smith and Cole appear on 'Donahue' show in major media breakthrough for revisionism," p. 19.

Vol. 14, no. 4 (July/August 1994)

804. "Bitter retrospective after fifty years," p. 14. Open letter from a young Frenchman to a former French resistance fighter.
805. "Bradley Smith's 'Campus Project' generates nationwide publicity for Holocaust revisionism," p. 18. Unprecedented media coverage of Holocaust 'Open Debate' campaign.
806. "Getting out the word," p. 42.
807. "Revisionist historians and activists to meet for Twelfth IHR Conference," p. 16.
808. Billington, James H. "The martyrdom of the Russian church under Communism," p. 41.
809. Morris, Benny. "How Zionist leaders doctored historical documents about plans for mass 'ethnic cleansing' of Palestinian Arabs," p. 25.
810. Plummer, Oscar E. "Veteran recounts mistreatment of prisoners," p. 48.
811. Powers, Thomas. *Heisenberg's War: The secret history of the German bomb*. Reviewed by Andrew Gray, p. 44. A non-polemical look at wartime Germany's atomic bomb program.
812. Pressac, Jean-Claude. *The Crematories of Auschwitz*. Reviewed by Serge Thion, p. 28. A French scholar responds to a widely acclaimed anti-revisionist work about Auschwitz.
813. Shultz, George P. *Turmoil and Triumph: My years as Secretary of State*. Reviewed by Andrew Gray, p. 45. Secretary Shultz and the Bitburg

uproar.
814. Sobran, Joseph. "A pervasive fear," p. 40.
815. Stäglich, Wilhelm. "Disappointment with Nolte interview," p. 48.
816. Teplyakov, Yuri. "Stalin's war against his own troops," p. 4. The tragic fate of Soviet prisoners of war in German captivity.
817. Weber, Charles E. "Reflections of an American World War II veteran on the fiftieth anniversary of the D-Day invasion," p. 11.
818. Weber, Mark. "From the editor," p. 2.

Vol. 14, no. 5 (September/October 1994)
819. "Revilo P. Oliver: 1910-1994," p. 19.
820. Alexander, James. "Vilfredo Pareto: Sociologist and Philosopher," p. 10.
821. Garrett, Garet. *Burden of Empire*. Reviewed by Andrew Clarke, p. 38. Classic critique of 'the revolution that was' traces America's road from republic to empire and explores the legacy of the Roosevelt New Deal revolution.
822. Havel, Vaclav. "Searching for purpose in the 'post-modern' world," p. 34.
823. Irving, David. "The enemy struggles as a legend dies," p. 33.
824. Mohler, Armin. *Der Nasenring: Im Dickicht der Vergangenheits bewältigung [The Nose Ring: In the Thicket of Mastering the Past]*. Reviewed by Mark Weber, p. 47. 'Mastering' Germany's difficult past.
825. Oliver, Revilo P. "On conservatism, liberalism, and history," p. 20.
826. Raimondo, Justin. *Reclaiming the American Right*. Reviewed by Andrew Clarke, p. 41. New work examines suppressed conservative political-intellectual heritage.
827. Raven, Greg. "Editorial note," p. 2.
828. Sobran, Joseph. "Our savaged 'living' Constitution," p. 36.
829. Stein, Howard F. "The Holocaust, and the myth of the past as history," p. 28.
830. Sunic, Tomislav. *Against Democracy and Equality*. Reviewed by William Saunders, p. 45. 'European new right' study warns against universalism and egalitarianism.
831. Warren, Ian B. "The heritage of Europe's 'Revolutionary Conservative Movement'," p. 3. An interview with Armin Mohler.
832. Weber, Mark. "Holocaust hate propaganda targets Germans," p. 36.

Vol. 14, no. 6 (November/December 1994)
833. "Spirited Twelfth IHR Conference: A report," p. 2.
834. Chamberlin, William Henry. "America's 'second crusade' in retrospect," p. 22.
835. Chamberlin, William Henry. "How Franklin Roosevelt lied America into war," p. 19.
836. Collins, Doug. "Columnist blasts news story," p. 44.
837. Collins, Doug. "Confessions of a modern heretic," p. 45.
838. Collins, Doug. "Taking tabloid 'trash' to task," p. 47.
839. Hussein, Magdi. "Appreciation from Egypt," p. 48.
840. Pressac, Jean-Claude. *Auschwitz: Technique and operation of the gas chambers*. Reviewed by Carlo Mattogno, p. 34. A critique of Jean-Claude Pressac.
841. Rudolf, Germar. "'Mystery speaker' statement," p. 14. A form of collective insanity is now sweeping Germany.
842. Sobran, Joseph. "World War II, American 'defense' policy, and the Constitution," p. 31.
843. Weber, Mark. "Doug Collins under new fire for Holocaust views," p. 43. Jewish group brings criminal charges for 'Swindler's List' column.
844. Weber, Mark. "Further progress and renewed commitment," p. 9. Conference keynote address.
845. Weber, Mark. "William Henry Chamberlin: A man ahead of his time," p. 16.

Vol. 15, no. 1 (January/February 1995)
846. "Book *[An Eye for an Eye]* detailing Jewish crimes against Germans banned [in Germany]," p. 28. Thousands of copies of revisionist work destroyed.
847. "Canadian police destroy revisionist book," p. 31.
848. "Major French magazine *[L'Express]* acknowledges Auschwitz gas chamber fraud," p. 23.
849. "Mattogno's new IHR book promoted on radio show," p. 30.
850. "Murder of Jews a crime in the Third Reich," p. 32.
851. "Punishment for mistreating SS camp prisoners," p. 33.
852. Ash, Timothy Garton. *In Europe's Name: Germany and the Divided Continent*. Reviewed by Andrew Gray, p. 45.
853. Clausen, Henry C.; Lee, Bruce. *Pearl Harbor: Final Judgement*. Reviewed by James J. Martin, p. 39.
854. Fogarty, Philip J. "Nothing learned," p. 47.
855. Gabis, Tomasz. "Greetings from Poland," p. 47.
856. Irving, David. "My confrontation with Deborah Lipstadt," p. 28.
857. Irving, David. "Revelations from Goebbels' diary," p. 2. Bringing to light secrets of Hitler's propaganda minister.
858. Maltsev, Yuri N. "Estonia: Emerging from communism," p. 37.
859. Oliver, Revilo P. "Why did a great Egyptian civilization suddenly collapse?" p. 34. The mysterious demise of the world's first socialist state.
860. Raven, Greg. "Major Holocaust polls show built-in bias," p. 25.
861. Skidelsky, Robert. *John Maynard Keynes: The*

Economist as Savior. Reviewed by Andrew Gray, p. 44.
862. Weber, Mark. "Goebbels' place in history," p. 18.

Vol. 15, no. 2 (March/April 1995)

863. "American history institute denounces campaign against Japanese publishing company," p. 9. Press release.
864. "[David] Irving protests German persecution of Holocaust skeptics," p. 28. Historian still banned from Germany.
865. "German ban lifted, then reimposed, on revisionist work about German war guilt," p. 28. Book by IHR advisor Walendy back on censorship list.
866. "'No gas chambers' says influential Japanese magazine," p. 2. Jewish-Zionist boycott campaign shuts down prominent monthly.
867. Buchwald, Ephraim. "A fatal obsession," p. 33. Three Jewish views on the Holocaust.
868. Cobden, John. "The Dachau gas chamber myth," p. 14. Suppressed history on fiftieth anniversary of camp's liberation.
869. Cole, David. "On the Marco Polo affair (commentary)," p. 8.
870. DiLorenzo, Thomas. "A defense of the Confederate cause," p. 34. 'Long may the battle flag wave.'
871. Faurisson, Robert. "On Irving, Goebbels, and Pressac," p. 46.
872. Hecht, Eli. "'Swindler's List'," p. 33. Three Jewish views on the Holocaust.
873. Hoggan, David. "Pearl Harbor and the America First committee," p. 30.
874. Jackson, Jesse L. "Appreciation," p. 48.
875. Jeffries, Joseph M. N. *Palestine: The reality*. Reviewed by Patrick O'Reilly, p. 41.
876. Klee, Ernst; Dressen, Willi; Riess, Volker. *'The Good Old Days': The Holocaust as seen by its perpetrators and bystanders*. Reviewed by John Weir, p. 43.
877. Klingel, Terry A. "Good issue," p. 48.
878. Kohn, Moshe. "'Disease' of 'Holocaust teaching'," p. 33. Three Jewish views on the Holocaust.
879. Kulaszka, Barbara. *Did Six Million Really Died?: Report of the evidence in the Canadian 'false news' trial of Ernst Zündel, 1988*. Reviewed by Charles E. Weber, p. 37.
880. Marchevsky, Ivan. "Good issue," p. 48.
881. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum: A costly and dangerous mistake," p. 10.
882. Raven, Greg. "Dr. Nishioka's activism," p. 6.
883. Shermer, Michael. "A skeptics view of [David] Irving," p. 47.

Vol. 15, no. 3 (May/June 1995)

884. "Executive [Elke Berg] fired for translating *Journal* items," p. 43.
885. "Murray Rothbard, 1926-1995," p. 33.
886. "Revisionist books seized in German police raid," p. 43.
887. "Revisionist center [in Germany] offers 'truthful history'," p. 43.
888. Krohmer, Helmut. "Soviet military buildup recalled," p. 48.
889. Martin, James J. "The death and life of the Mafia in Italy," p. 2. From suppression by Mussolini to revival by 'Liberation,' 1926-1946.
890. Martin, James J. "Historians view the Mafia," p. 14.
891. Martin, James J. "Unicorns and other fantasies," p. 46.
892. Rothbard, Murray N. "On the importance of revisionism for our time," p. 35.
893. Svedlund, E. "[John Maynard] Keynes' 1936 German foreword," p. 48.
894. Weber, Mark. "America's changing view of Mussolini and Italian Fascism," p. 6.
895. Weber, Mark. "Anne Frank," p. 31.
896. Weber, Mark. "Bergen-Belsen camp: The suppressed story," p. 23. 'Extermination' camp propaganda myths.
897. Weber, Mark. "[Ernst] Zündel's office-home damaged in arson attack," p. 38. Zionist group claims responsibility.
898. Weber, Mark. "Two-year prison sentence for 'Holocaust denial' [Günter Deckert]," p. 40. Dissident historical views banned in Germany.
899. Ziff, William B. "Jews as underground fighters in the Second World War," p. 44.

Vol. 15, no. 4 (July/August 1995)

900. "Computer prodigy pioneers cyberspace revisionism," p. 28.
901. "The Institute in the news," p. 30.
902. "More student papers publish Smith's 'Open Debate' advertisement," p. 32.
903. "[Otto Ernst] Remer seeks asylum in Spain," p. 33.
904. "Playwrights take aim at revisionism," p. 31.
905. "Revisionist global computer outreach," p. 26. IHR 'cyberspace' connection reaches millions worldwide, generates widespread attention, provokes bigoted rage.
906. "Revisionist view confirmed," p. 34.
907. Gannon, Dan. "My 'invasion' of the computer networks," p. 29.
908. Hershel, R. "Getting angry," p. 48.
909. Irving, David. "Irving responds to Faurisson's comment," p. 46.
910. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "The Liberation of the camps: Facts vs. lies," p. 18.
911. Sobran, Joseph. "Some lessons after fifty years," p. 41.
912. Strakon, Nicholas. "The bombardier's song," p. 39.
913. Strakon, Nicholas. "Who bombs children?" p. 35.
914. Svedlund, E. "Mussolini and Pareto," p. 47.
915. Weber, Mark. "The Simon Wiesenthal Center,"

p. 2.
916. Weber, Mark. "Simon Wiesenthal: Fraudulent 'Nazi hunter'," p. 8.

Vol. 15, no. 5 (September/October 1995)

917. "Charges dropped against engineer for scholarly report disputing gassing claims," p. 30. Free speech struggle continues in Austria.
918. "China's 'No dogs or Chinese' sign," p. 31. Debunking another historical fable.
919. "Doug Collins and Canadian Jewish Weekly cross swords," p. 25.
920. "French court fines Faurisson, Roques for revisionist book," p. 14. Pressac breaks down on the witness stand.
921. "A German takes his life to protest defamation and historical lies," p. 23. Suicide of Reinhold Elstner.
922. "Hans Schmidt arrested in Germany," p. 15. German police hold US citizen in unusual free speech case.
923. "'Immortal political figure'? [Hitler]," p. 31.
924. "'Militaristic Germany'?" p. 32.
925. "New IHR Web site and e-mail addresses," p. 29.
926. "Record and mission of the Institute for Historical Review," p. 18. Focus on the IHR.
927. "Revisionism on the Internet: 'A menace that must be fought'," p. 28.
928. "'The catastrophe of revisionism'," p. 29.
929. Bennett, John. "Vituperation in Australia," p. 48.
930. Butler, Eric D. "The Holocaust campaign: A threat to Christianity," p. 12.
931. Chernow, Ron. *The Warburgs: The twentieth-century odyssey of a remarkable Jewish family.* Reviewed by John Weir, p. 33.
932. Golea, Traian. "'Hungarian revisionism'," p. 46.
933. Lipstadt, Deborah. *Denying the Holocaust: The growing assault on truth and memory.* Reviewed by Anthony O. Oluwatoyin, p. 40. Bigotry in the guise of scholarship.
934. Phillips, Richard G. "Jews in the Bolshevik takeover of Russia," p. 45. A dissenting view.
935. Weber, Mark. "Nationalist sentiment widespread, growing in former Soviet Union," p. 8.
936. Zündel, Ernst. "My impressions of the new Russia," p. 2. Is a 'National Socialist' Russia emerging?

Vol. 15, no. 6 (November/December 1995)

937. "Anti-revisionist professor fined for revisionism," p. 35. 'Genocide' of Armenians disputed.
938. "East Berlin officials staged 'neo-Nazism' in West Germany," p. 29. Phony 'anti-Semitic' incidents.
939. "French court fines [Robert] Faurisson, [Henri] Roques for 'Holocaust denial' book," p. 13. Witness [Jean-Claude] Pressac breaks down under questioning in dramatic trial.
940. "German government issues statement on the IHR," p. 34. Officials respond to Communist Party inquiry.
941. "Important documents found in Moscow archives," p. 36.
942. "Internet 'Web site' offers instant worldwide access to revisionism," p. 11.
943. Butz, Arthur R. "Considerable element," p. 48.
944. Collins, Doug. "Free speech under attack," p. 26.
945. Faurisson, Robert. "Further drastic changes in the 'official' view of Auschwitz and other wartime camps," p. 18. [Jean-Claude] Pressac makes new concessions to the revisionists.
946. Glynn, Martin H. "The crucifixion of Jews must stop!" p. 31.
947. Gottfried, Paul. "Western self-loathing and the cult of victimhood," p. 47.
948. Graf, Jürgen. "The social and political impact of the Holocaust campaign in today's Europe," p. 2. Imposing a guilt complex.
949. Sheftel, Yoram. *The Demjanjuk affair: The rise and fall of a show-trial.* Reviewed by Lesya Jones, p. 45. The Demjanjuk case: An evil campaign to frame an innocent man.
950. Sobran, Joseph. "The Jewish angle," p. 22.
951. Stolfi, Russell H. S. *Hitler's Panzers East: World War II reinterpreted.* Reviewed by Joseph Bishop, p. 38. Could Hitler have won? A thoughtful look at the German-Soviet clash reassesses the Second World War.
952. Weber, Charles E. "Not mentioned," p. 48.
953. Weber, Mark. "Another 'death camp' propaganda fable," p. 17.
954. Weber, Mark. "Immigration and 'lessons of the Holocaust'," p. 5.
955. Weber, Mark. "International historians' meeting reflects 'politically correct' academic agenda," p. 32.

Vol. 16, no. 1 (Jan./Feb 1996)

956. "A Belgian foundation battles for free speech," p. 46. Revisionist center in Flanders makes waves.
957. "Canadian Jewish Congress threatens journalist for Holocaust heresy," p. 36. A new threat to freedom of speech. Attempt to silence [Doug] Collins fails.
958. "Debating the undebatable: The Weber-Shermer clash," p. 23. Exchanging views on the Holocaust.
959. "The Spanish Inquisition in reality and myth," p. 8.
960. "'The Jewish world' against [Jean-Claude] Pressac," p. 41.
961. Bialek, Regina. "Eyewitness 'testimony' of an Auschwitz gas chamber survivor," p. 32.
962. Collins, Doug. "On the front line for free speech and open historical inquiry," p. 38.

963. Faurisson, Robert. "Message of greeting [to attendees of the Weber-Shermer debate]," p. 24.
964. Futterman, Matthew. "United in love and compassion," p. 48.
965. Mason, Pat N. Jr. "The Weber-Shermer debate: A step forward," p. 34.
966. Neff, Donald. "Zionism's violent legacy," p. 42.
967. Netanyahu, Benzion. *The 'Jewish Question' in 15th and 16th century Spain*. Reviewed by Bruce Chalmers, p. 2. Historian sustains Spanish Inquisition myths.
968. Swerdlow, Gileul. "Fascinated," p. 48.

Vol. 16, no. 2 (March/April 1996)

969. "Argentina revisionist magazine part of worldwide network," p. 24.
970. "Jewish Militants: Fifteen Years, and more, of terrorism in France," p. 2.
971. Eisenhower, Dwight. "Farewell Warning," p. 17.
972. Faurisson, Robert. "A new version of the Holocaust story," p. 22.
973. Garaudy, Roger. *Les mythes fondateurs de la politique israelienne ("The Founding Myths of Israeli Politics")*. Reviewed by Robert Martello, p. 35. French study of Israel's 'founding myths' provokes furious attack.
974. Goldhagen, Daniel Jonah. *Hitler's Willing Executioners: Ordinary Germans and the Holocaust*. Reviewed by Charles E. Weber, p. 31. Goldhagen's 'evil' indictment of Germans.
975. Higgs, Robert. "World War II and the Military-Industrial-Congressional complex," p. 18.
976. Neff, Donald. "How Eisenhower forced Israel to end Sinai occupation," p. 14.
977. Thompson, Robert Smith. *A Time for War: Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Path to Pearl Harbor*. Reviewed by Joseph Bishop, p. 25. Study of Roosevelt's path to Pearl Harbor debunks popular historical myths.

Vol. 16, no. 3 (May/June 1997)

978. "Critical study of Holocaust story published in Japan," p. 34. Aftermath of the *Marco Polo* affair.
979. "Defense Department booklet targets Holocaust revisionism," p. 28. Is revisionism a threat to national security?
980. "German television report features IHR interview," p. 37.
981. "Italian scholars defend free speech of 'Holocaust deniers'," p. 33.
982. "An Italian voice for freedom," p. 36.
983. "Zaverdinos, Platonov, and Graf join *Journal* Editorial Advisory Committee," p. 19.
984. Ain, Stewart. "'Hateful' term needed?" p. 37.
985. Consoli, Mario. "Why the Holocaust must remain a dogma," p. 36.
986. Grubach, Paul. "[Yoram] Sheftel unfair to [Jerome] Brentar," p. 39.
987. Ipatiev, Nikodim M. "Sincere collaboration," p. 38. A Russian responds to Zündel.
988. Michaels, Daniel W. "Capitalism in the new Russia," p. 21. Internationalism vs. nationalism in the former Soviet Union.
989. Pavlik, Gregory P. "The ethics of war: Hiroshima and Nagasaki after 50 years," p. 14.
990. Phillips, Richard G. "Jews and Bolshevism," p. 39. A revised view.
991. Weber, Mark. "American leaders planned poison gas attack against Japan," p. 12.
992. Weber, Mark. "President Clinton's distortion of history," p. 2.
993. Weber, Mark. "Thies Christophersen," p. 32.
994. Weber, Mark. "Was Hiroshima necessary?" p. 4.

Vol. 16, no. 4 (July/August 1997)

995. "German authorities 'index' two IHR leaflets," p. 29.
996. "A German voice for national integrity and freedom," p. 39.
997. "'Holocaust deception' makes waves in Turkey," p. 35.
998. "An iconoclastic Polish journal," p. 36.
999. "Major revisionist breakthrough in Russia," p. 36.
1000. "New attacks against Arthur Butz for revisionist Web site," p. 23.
1001. Butz, Arthur R. "The nagging 'gassing cellar' problem," p. 20. Another look at the 'vergasungskeller' question.
1002. Faurisson, Robert. "Auschwitz: Facts and legend," p. 14.
1003. Faurisson, Robert. "On the Garaudy/Abbé Pierre affair," p. 26.
1004. O'Keefe, Theodore J. "History and 'memory': An examination of the evidence of 'Holocaust 'witness' Mel Mermelstein," p. 2.
1005. Schaub, Bernhard. "Switzerland in the grip of the 'traditional enemy'," p. 32.
1006. Weber, Mark. "The changing [Holocaust] story: Early doubts," p. 38.

Vol. 16, no. 5 (September/October 1997)

1007. "Gertrude Stein's complex worldview," p. 22. Nobel Peace Prize for Hitler?
1008. Birken, Lawrence. *Hitler as Philosophe: Remnants of the Enlightenment in National Socialism*. Reviewed by Mark Weber, p. 34. Hitler as 'enlightenment intellectual': The enduring allure of Hitlerism.
1009. Breindel, Eric. "Journal scholarship," p. 33.
1010. Butz, Arthur R. "Gas detectors in Auschwitz Crematory II," p. 24. A 'criminal trace'?
1011. Collins, Doug. "Hate crimes, Zionist terrorism, and Jews in Hitler's army," p. 19.
1012. Curtiss, Richard H. "Suppressing the story of genocide against Germans," p. 31. Author details postwar Jewish crimes.
1013. Faurisson, Robert. "The [Bernard] Notin affair: Jewish organizations make the law," p. 17.
1014. Faurisson, Robert. "How historian [Martin]

Gilbert falsifies and invents," p. 7.
1015. Neff, Donald. "Why President Truman overrode State Department warning on Palestine-Israel," p. 13. Fifty years ago: A fateful admonition.
1016. Phillips, Richard G. "Hiroshima bombing was right and necessary," p. 39.
1017. Sobran, Joseph. "Working with Stalin," p. 9.
1018. Weber, Mark. "Stutthof," p. 2.

Vol. 16, no. 6 (November/December 1997)

1019. "How a major Holocaust historian manipulates facts," p. 11. Gerald Fleming's distortions.
1020. Beach, Edward L. *Scapegoats: A Defense of Kimmel and Short at Pearl Harbor.* Reviewed by John Weir, p. 35.
1021. Hoffmann, Joachim. "Wartime bombings of neutral Switzerland," p. 15.
1022. Marshall, Rachelle. "Revisionist perspectives on Zionist history," p. 16. Historians expose myths of Israel's birth.
1023. Martin, James J. "Pearl Harbor's place in history," p. 2. Reflections on the origins and consequences of the Pacific war.
1024. Mueller, John. "The real infamy was an unnecessary war," p. 7.
1025. Neff, Donald. "Lyndon Johnson was first to align US policy with Israel's," p. 20.
1026. Suvorov, Viktor. *Der Tag M ("M Day").* Reviewed by Daniel W. Michaels, p. 28. Historian details Stalin's two-year 'mobilization' plan for European conquest.
1027. Suvorov, Viktor. *Icebreaker: Who Started the Second World War?* Reviewed by Joseph Bishop, p. 22. Russian specialist lays bare Stalin's plan to conquer Europe.
1028. Thion, Serge. "The dictatorship of imbecility," p. 8. Claude Lanzmann and "Shoah".
1029. Zadencki, Jaroslaw. "Attention! Fascism in the furniture store!" p. 13. A European look at 'political correctness'.

Vol. 17, no. 1 (January/February 1998)

1030. "Japanese court declines to validate gas chamber claims," p. 10. Revisionist progress in Nippon.
1031. "Victory for [Doug] Collins and free speech in Holocaust heresy battle," p. 2. Canadian Jewish Congress censorship bid thwarted.
1032. Collins, Doug. "Retirement, 'Nuremberg' and Auschwitz 'Rambo'," p. 4.
1033. Irving, David. *Nuremberg: The Last Battle.* Reviewed by Daniel W. Michaels, p. 38. Woe to the vanquished.
1034. Jodl, Alfred. "Final statement to the Nuremberg Tribunal," p. 46.
1035. Meyer, Dick. "Blind hatred," p. 47.
1036. Remer, Otto Ernst. "Remer speaks," p. 9.
1037. Smith, Goldwyn. "The vexing 'Jewish Question': A nineteenth-century scholar's view," p. 16.
1038. Sobran, Joseph. "Transforming the Constitution," p. 12.
1039. Svedlund, E. "Upholding principle," p. 48.
1040. Weber, Mark. "[Otto Ernst] Remer dies in exile," p. 7. War hero fled to Spain to avoid 'thought crime' imprisonment.

Vol. 17, no. 2 (March/April 1998)

1041. "'Alternative history' in France," p. 30.
1042. Butz, Arthur R. "Robert Graham and revisionism," p. 24.
1043. Curtiss, Richard H. "Pro-Israel Jews play ominous role in Clinton administration," p. 27.
1044. Faurisson, Robert. "The detail," p. 19. [The alleged Nazi gas chambers].
1045. Goldberg, J. J. *Jewish Power: Inside the American Jewish Establishment.* reviewed by Shawn L. Twing, p. 37. A revealing but flawed look at Jewish political clout.
1046. Oliver, Revilo P. "On history," p. 13.
1047. Oliver, Revilo P. "Oswald Spengler," p. 10. Criticism and tribute.
1048. Rogers, Will. "On American 'moral leadership' and foreign adventurism," p. 32. 'The more things change ....'
1049. Spengler, Oswald. "Aphorisms," p. 8. From the writings of Oswald Spengler.
1050. Stimely, Keith. "Oswald Spengler," p. 2. An introduction to his life and ideas.
1051. Trombley, Stephen. *The Execution Protocol: Inside America's Capital Punishment Industry.* reviewed by Mark Weber, p. 34. [A] probing look at [the] 'capital punishment industry' affirms expertise of Auschwitz investigator [Fred A.] Leuchter.
1052. Weber, Mark. "American-born Vatican historian [Graham] refuted 'Holocaust complicity' charges," p. 26.
1053. Weber, Mark. "French courts punish Holocaust apostasy," p. 14. Le Pen, Faurisson, Garaudy fined for 'Holocaust Denial.'
1054. Weber, Mark. "History's little-known naval disasters," p. 22. Comparing the Titanic sinking.

Vol. 17, no. 3 (May/June 1998)

1055. "Important new German-language revisionist quarterly [VffG]," p. 26.
1056. AAARGH. "Don't die ignorant," p. 20. France's remarkable 'AAARGH' Web site.
1057. Beary, Kevin. "Life styles: Native and imposed," p. 7. 'The blame of those ye better.'
1058. Butz, Arthur R. "Peter Sagal's 'Denial'," p. 18.
1059. Charles, Antony. "Wilhelm Furtwängler and music in the Third Reich," p. 2.
1060. Collins, Doug. "Goebbels, frank speech, and war memories," p. 22.
1061. Faurisson, Robert. "The [Maurice] Papon trial," p. 14.
1062. MacDonald, Kevin. *Separation and its Discontents: Toward an Evolutionary Theory of Anti-*

Semitism. Reviewed by Peter Harrison, p. 28. What causes anti-Semitism? An important new look at the persistent 'Jewish question.'
1063. Twain, Mark. "The noble red man," p. 12.

Vol. 17, no. 4 (July/August 1998)
1064. "Dissident German historian [Walendy] punished for revisionist writings," p. 14.
1065. "Holocaust skeptics under growing attack in Switzerland," p. 11. A record of repression in Helvetia.
1066. "Polish authorities ban BBC team and David Irving from Auschwitz," p. 16.
1067. "Revisionist activism in Sweden," p. 22.
1068. "Swiss court punishes two revisionists [Jürgen Graf, Gerhard Förster]," p. 2. Prosecutor threatens defense witness. Author Jürgen Graf fined, sentenced to 15 months in prison.
1069. "Widespread Holocaust doubts in Sweden," p. 23.
1070. Butz, Arthur R. "Pope Pius XII and the Jews," p. 20.
1071. Butz, Arthur R. "Revisionists meet in Australia," p. 18. The 'Adelaide Institute' Conference.
1072. Faurisson, Robert. "An orthodox historian finally acknowledges: There is no evidence for Nazi gas chambers," p. 24.
1073. Graf, Jürgen. "A dangerous guilt complex," p. 12.
1074. Suvorov, Viktor. *Poslednyaya Respublika ("The Last Republic")*. Reviewed by Daniel W. Michaels, p. 30.
1075. Taki. "Promoting Holocaust hatred of Germans," p. 26.
1076. Weber, Mark. "Jewish group demands more anti-revisionist laws," p. 22.
1077. Weber, Mark. "Switzerland's anti-racism law," p. 13.

Vol. 17, no. 5 (September/October 1998)
1078. "Holocaust survivor [Wilkomirski] memoir exposed as fraud," p. 15.
1079. "The [U. S.] Holocaust Museum's 'Black liberators' fraud," p. 26.
1080. Berenbaum, Michael. *The Holocaust and History*. Reviewed by Robert Faurisson, p. 29.
1081. Marchetti, Victor. "The Big Hollywood Lie: Denying that Jews control the film business," p. 14. Disinformation.
1082. Neff, Donald. "Unprecedented aid to Israel began under the Sinai Agreements," p. 22.
1083. Reiner, Rob. '*Smartest people.*' Quoted by Paul Freeman, p. 13.
1084. Sacher, Howard M. "A new meritocracy," p. 13.
1085. Sindi, Abdullah Mohammad. "How the Jewish-Zionist grip on American film and television promotes bias against Arabs and Muslims," p. 2.
1086. Sobran, Joseph. "Points of friction," p. 17.
1087. Weber, Mark. "Subverting the Disney legacy," p. 10.

Vol. 17, no. 6 (November/December 1998)
1088. "The Adelaide Institute conference," p. 6.
1089. "Germans more criminal, less literate, and older," p. 20.
1090. "Germany has paid out more than $61.8 billion in Third Reich reparations," p. 19.
1091. "A Jewish appeal to Russia's Jewish elite," p. 13.
1092. "John Birch Society magazine takes aim at Holocaust revisionism and the IHR," p. 27.
1093. "New [Doug] Collins book takes aim at cant and bigotry," p. 29.
1094. "Scholarly French journal strives for 'exactitude'," p. 31.
1095. Butz, Arthur R. "The Hoax ends the twentieth century," p. 2.
1096. Faurisson, Robert. "'Ah, how sweet it is to be Jewish ...'," p. 11.
1097. Michaels, Daniel W. "Some reactions to Topol's 'open letter'," p. 16.
1098. Raven, Greg. "*The Journal of Historical Review,* 1980-1998," p. 35.
1099. Topol, Eduard. "'Start to love Russia, Boris Abramovich!'," p. 14.
1100. Weber, Mark. "Israel is developing 'ethnic bomb' for Growing Biological Weapons Arsenal," p. 24.
1101. Weber, Mark. "Spanish court sentences 'thought criminal' [Pedro Varela]," p. 21.

Topics

Atrocities 6, 36, 65, 67, 69, 211, 330, 338, 363, 471, 519, 521, 524, 527, 590, 745

Auschwitz 59, 87, 206, 231, 352, 484, 507, 513, 514, 557, 558, 559, 568, 617, 644, 649, 848, 1001, 1002, 1010, 1066

Camps 5, 53, 80, 81, 86, 93, 258, 404, 422, 439, 500, 501, 559, 568, 570, 577, 613, 644, 649, 658, 676, 677, 716, 718, 896, 910, 1018

Censorship 10, 167, 170, 231, 350, 360, 387, 435, 475, 528, 536, 541, 543, 548, 569, 570, 573, 578, 620, 631, 635, 639, 641, 654, 657, 662, 664, 671, 673, 678, 680, 681, 690, 691, 692, 694, 697, 702, 712, 715, 735, 780, 836, 837, 841, 843, 846, 847, 863, 864, 865, 866, 869, 884, 886, 897, 898, 903, 917, 919, 922, 927, 937, 939, 944, 956, 957, 962, 970, 973, 978, 981, 995, 1000, 1013, 1031, 1053, 1060, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1068, 1076, 1077, 1096

Communism 139, 234, 238, 285, 364, 370, 425, 438, 510, 533, 537, 585, 756, 757, 793, 808, 816, 858, 935, 936, 1017, 1074

Documents 7, 156, 212, 284, 337, 341, 381, 390, 461, 469, 532, 541, 550, 568, 577, 596, 645, 771, 772, 850, 851

Editorials 12, 38, 57, 78, 110, 122, 143, 161, 172, 185, 197, 202, 208, 222, 232, 334, 356, 386, 432, 444, 456, 463, 477, 486, 497, 503, 516, 530, 539, 549, 553, 563, 576, 584, 597, 609, 616, 625, 628, 652, 672, 691, 711, 755, 818, 827, 911, 912, 913

Gas chambers and crematories 4, 19, 20, 41, 80, 106, 115, 116, 130, 206, 223, 257, 385, 390, 457, 482, 484, 531, 532, 538, 541, 555, 558, 559, 561, 564, 572, 578, 619, 621, 622, 626, 644, 649, 665, 750, 812, 840, 848, 868, 896, 917, 961, 1010

Historiography 3, 8, 35, 68, 129, 131, 134, 190, 225, 277, 283, 296, 311, 335, 358, 396, 556, 593, 606, 611, 679, 692, 700, 712, 713, 720, 730, 736, 738, 741, 748, 754, 807, 860, 887, 890, 892, 905, 906, 909, 928, 941, 955, 979, 982, 997, 999, 1041, 1044, 1046, 1054, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1092, 1094

Holocaust 1, 2, 21, 22, 24, 31, 42, 48, 49, 66, 73, 75, 80, 152, 162, 182, 189, 192, 194, 195, 204, 210, 237, 259, 265, 266, 323, 324, 345, 362, 372, 373, 376, 378, 379, 380, 388, 395, 396, 399, 400, 405, 415, 419, 421, 426, 429, 430, 436, 442, 451, 454, 459, 464, 474, 495, 496, 522, 523, 529, 543, 560, 562, 566, 570, 575, 580, 594, 608, 629, 677, 679, 682, 684, 690, 695, 701, 703, 706, 707, 709, 716, 725, 755, 758, 759, 771, 772, 773, 785, 788, 790, 823, 829, 838, 866, 867, 872, 876, 878, 881, 895, 945, 946, 953, 958, 963, 965, 972, 974, 978, 1006, 1028, 1069, 1072, 1073, 1075

Judaica 29, 37, 47, 66, 88, 186, 238, 316, 335, 367, 419, 441, 449, 468, 480, 481, 567, 578, 589, 600, 630, 651, 693, 726, 786, 796, 799, 800, 809, 829, 899, 915, 950, 959, 966, 967, 1005, 1011, 1037, 1045, 1081, 1091, 1097, 1099

Letters 13, 14, 18, 27, 30, 33, 39, 44, 46, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 58, 60, 61, 71, 72, 74, 76, 79, 82, 85, 90, 91, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 113, 114, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 127, 132, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 145, 146, 147, 151, 153, 154, 155, 157, 158, 163, 165, 166, 168, 177, 178, 179, 181, 183, 448, 462, 542, 599, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 607, 623, 659, 660, 661, 663, 666, 669, 683, 688, 698, 699, 705, 708, 710, 722, 724, 727, 728, 731, 732, 739, 740, 744, 746, 747, 762, 763, 764, 766, 768, 770, 774, 775, 776, 784, 789, 791, 792, 794, 795, 798, 810, 815, 839, 854, 855, 871, 874, 877, 880, 883, 888, 891, 893, 908, 929, 932, 934, 943, 947, 952, 964, 968, 986, 987, 990, 1035, 1039

Middle East 62, 64, 191, 359, 377, 402, 455, 487, 643, 648, 702, 875, 976, 1015, 1022, 1082, 1100

Miscellaneous 17, 32, 53, 78, 84, 111, 112, 133, 150, 159, 171, 174, 205, 229, 230, 256, 261, 264, 271, 275, 292, 294, 307, 318, 325, 329, 331, 336, 366, 375, 383, 392, 394, 397, 406, 407, 410, 412, 414, 416, 417, 434, 452, 453, 476, 479, 489, 525, 526, 551, 591, 714, 717, 719, 721, 729, 733, 734, 765, 781, 801, 822, 833, 844, 901, 904, 918, 925, 926, 942, 969, 980, 1067, 1071, 1095, 1098

Personalities, Allied 9, 34, 201, 221, 304, 418, 439, 443, 445, 467, 490, 491, 521, 524, 527, 574, 583, 586, 655, 1032

Personalities, Axis 34, 70, 148, 164, 193, 209, 213, 224, 227, 228, 233, 236, 239, 240, 241, 244, 245, 251, 254, 255, 263, 269, 270, 276, 279, 280, 281, 284, 287, 290, 291, 295, 298, 299, 302, 305, 309, 310, 313, 314, 317, 326, 328, 337, 339, 340, 341, 344, 345, 347, 348, 358, 361, 371, 413, 424, 433, 440, 465, 488, 490, 502, 504, 515, 517, 518, 520, 545, 571, 577, 596, 614, 632, 637, 645, 654, 751, 752, 780, 783, 787, 802, 857, 862, 894, 903, 914, 923, 1008, 1034, 1036, 1040, 1059, 1061

Personalities, other 109, 126, 180, 235, 236, 252, 288, 293, 308, 322, 333, 369, 401, 403, 408, 409, 446, 506, 572, 578, 642, 656, 667, 668, 670, 742, 743, 749, 761, 769, 793, 819, 820, 856, 861, 885, 895, 916, 919, 921, 960, 1004, 1007, 1014, 1019, 1042, 1047, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1070, 1087

Personalities, revisionist 167, 170, 173, 306, 332, 399, 460, 470, 483, 547, 570, 572, 578, 581, 620, 624, 631, 633, 635, 636, 639, 641, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 754, 778, 779, 803, 805, 806, 845, 849, 856, 882, 898, 900, 907, 940, 983, 993, 1003, 1056, 1088, 1093

Politics 63, 199, 243, 245, 247, 249, 250, 268, 269, 273, 274, 289, 300, 312, 315, 319, 320, 321, 333, 342, 346, 423, 472, 552, 587, 614, 813, 825, 831, 935, 936, 948, 954, 988, 1043, 1045, 1048

Propaganda 11, 15, 25, 28, 43, 77, 330, 338, 427, 450, 494, 534, 546, 598, 612, 618, 696, 753, 832, 902, 912, 924, 930, 938, 1029

Quotes 760, 782, 984, 985, 1009, 1083, 1084

Race, culture, and religion 23, 160, 213, 321, 347, 354, 382, 384, 431, 479, 498, 646, 647, 650, 653,

701, 703, 704, 800, 808, 814, 859, 1057, 1063, 1081, 1085, 1089
Reviews 3, 8, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 26, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 40, 42, 45, 47, 48, 49, 64, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 80, 117, 133, 134, 135, 139, 148, 149, 167, 170, 186, 188, 189, 190, 193, 194, 196, 198, 204, 205, 207, 224, 226, 229, 230, 234, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 253, 254, 255, 256, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 305, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 346, 347, 348, 353, 359, 361, 362, 363, 365, 366, 368, 369, 372, 373, 382, 383, 390, 392, 397, 398, 402, 405, 407, 409, 410, 411, 412, 414, 416, 417, 421, 424, 427, 429, 430, 434, 436, 438, 439, 440, 445, 446, 447, 450, 452, 455, 457, 458, 468, 472, 478, 480, 481, 487, 488, 489, 490, 492, 495, 496, 499, 502, 508, 509, 511, 512, 519, 520, 525, 526, 531, 532, 535, 546, 550, 552, 555, 562, 564, 565, 567, 574, 581, 585, 589, 591, 600, 618, 622, 643, 648, 650, 665, 720, 726, 730, 736, 738, 741, 745, 748, 750, 751, 752, 753, 757, 761, 767, 777, 778, 796, 800, 803, 811, 812, 813, 821, 824, 826, 830, 852, 861, 875, 876, 879, 931, 933, 996, 998, 1008, 1055, 1058, 1062, 1074
Trials 26, 89, 94, 128, 148, 196, 206, 248, 262, 340, 343, 349, 352, 353, 360, 365, 391, 437, 460, 478, 499, 501, 505, 535, 540, 554, 565, 581, 610, 627, 631, 640, 681, 689, 711, 723, 737, 749, 879, 920, 922, 949, 1030, 1033, 1034, 1064, 1065, 1068, 1101
United States 88, 93, 144, 188, 246, 273, 351, 391, 401, 402, 404, 420, 481, 511, 534, 588, 630, 634, 638, 651, 682, 684, 686, 691, 695, 704, 828, 842, 870, 873, 971, 992, 1025, 1038, 1086
World War I and inter-war 92, 198, 253, 260, 267, 278, 301, 327, 335, 351, 367, 398, 458, 592, 685
World War II and cold war 16, 40, 45, 83, 117, 135, 149, 169, 175, 176, 184, 187, 200, 201, 203, 207, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 226, 242, 272, 278, 282, 286, 297, 303, 351, 355, 357, 363, 368, 374, 389, 393, 404, 411, 428, 445, 447, 449, 461, 466, 473, 485, 491, 492, 493, 508, 509, 512, 544, 579, 582, 583, 586, 595, 596, 615, 687, 693, 761, 767, 777, 797, 804, 811, 816, 817, 834, 835, 853, 889, 899, 951, 975, 977, 989, 991, 994, 1012, 1016, 1020, 1021, 1023, 1024, 1026, 1027, 1090

OUTRAGEOUS OPINION, TERRIFYING FACT, BRACING REALISM, FROM GARET GARRETT'S

AMERICA'S ROAD FROM SELF-RULE TO SERVITUDE

BURDEN of EMPIRE

THE LEGACY OF THE ROOSEVELT-TRUMAN REVOLUTION

Garet Garrett

Introduction by Theodore J. O'Keefe

Includes these timeless essays:

The Revolution Was
Ex America
The Rise of Empire

BURDEN of EMPIRE

"There is no comfort in history for those who put their faith in forms; who think there is safeguard in words inscribed on parchment, preserved in a glass case, preduced in facsimile and hauled to and fro on a Freedom Train."

"A government that had been supported by the people and so controlled by the people became one that supported the people and so controlled them. Much of it is irreversible."

"We have crossed the boundary that lies between Republic and Empire."

"Garrett's three trenchant brochures are indispensable to anybody who wishes to understand 'the strange death of liberal America' and desires to do something to check these dolorous and fateful trends in our political and economic life." — **Professor Harry Elmer Barnes,** historian.

"His keen perception and his forceful direct language are unsurpassed by any author." — **Professor Ludwig von Mises,** economist.

"This triad is must material for those who would be informed of the past, aware of the present, and concerned about the future." — **State Senator Jack B. Tenney,** California.

"The most radical view of the New Deal was that of libertarian essayist and novelist Garet Garrett ..." — **Professor Murray Rothbard.**

BURDEN of EMPIRE by Garet Garrett

Quality Softcover • 184 pages • $5.49 plus shipping and tax (#0198)
from: IHR • PO Box 2739 • Newport Beach, CA 92659 • USA

Authors

A

AAARGH 1056
Abrams, Alan 382
Adams, Henry M. 424, 502
Adams, Phillip 662
Adams, Robin K. 424
Ain, Stewart 984
Alexander, James 667, 670, 820
Allen, Andrew 613
Alman, Karl 239, 240
Almog, Shmuel 567
Alpern, Sara 33
Anantharamiah, Srinidhi 761
Andronescu, Serban C. 152, 163, 179
App, Austin 1
Armstrong, Mason 54
Artemis, G. 698
Aschenauer, Rudolf 241, 242
Ash, James K. 74
Ash, Timothy Garton 852
Atelier, Robert 402
Aycoberry, Pierre 243
Aynat, Enrique 457, 507, 559, 568

B

Backwords, Ace 699
Bacon, Isabelle 643
Bacque, James 519
Bailey, Thomas 34
Barnes, Harry Elmer 8, 9, 35, 129, 188
Barnes, James 244
Barnes, Patience 244
Barnett, Correlli 520
Bauer, Yehuda 204, 721
Baumhaft, Joe 55
Baxter, David 349
Beach, Edward L. 1020
Beary, Kevin 1057
Beck, Philip 36, 112, 113
Beesly, Patrick 383
Bendersky, Joseph 245
Bennett, John 10, 75, 350, 569, 722, 929
Bensman, Marvin 76
Benson, Ivor 384, 479, 537
Berben, Paul 500
Berenbaum, Michael 782, 1080
Berg, Friedrich Paul 223, 385, 459
Berger, Elmer 37
Berkel, Robert Karl 386
Berkis, Alexander 425
Bialek, Regina 961
Billington, James H. 808
Birken, Lawrence 1008
Bishop, Joseph 951, 977, 1027
Black, Gregory D. 427
Black, Robert C. 391
Bliss, Robert M. 56
Bloch, Eduard 783
Borra, Ranjan 180
Botha, Rederick 165
Bradescu, Faust 394
Brandon, Lewis 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 26, 29, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 47, 48, 49, 57, 67, 73, 77, 78, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105
Braun, Karl Otto 246, 351
Brech, Martin 521
Brecht, Karl 499
Breindel, Eric 1009
Brentar, Jerome A. 723
Brookes, Frank 724
Brown, Robert 369
Buchner, Reinhard K. 106, 130
Buchwald, Ephraim 867
Buck, Gerhard 224
Buck, Pitman Jr. 181
Buckey, Evan Burr 488
Buhle, Paul 438
Butler, Eric D. 930
Butz, Arthur R. 2, 13, 14, 68, 107, 167, 170, 182, 323, 412, 495, 560, 665, 784, 943, 1001, 1010, 1042, 1058, 1070, 1071, 1095

C

Canadian Free Speech League 758
Cassels, Alan 247
Chaim, Bezalel 39, 58, 64, 70, 108, 114, 132, 134, 135, 153, 183
Chalmers, Bruce 967
Chamberlin, William Henry 834, 835
Chapman, Robert J. 358
Charles, Antony 1059
Chernow, Ron 931
Chomsky, Noam 359, 387
Christophersen, Thies 352
Clark, Barbara B. 154
Clarke, Andrew 821, 826
Clarke, Thurston 133
Clausen, Henry C. 853
Clerkin, Donald V. 166
Clive, Robert 490, 520, 535, 574, 777
Cobden, John 500, 562, 589, 726, 868
Cohen, Bernard 446
Cohn-Bendit, Jean-Gabriel 167
Cole, David 644, 869
Collins, Doug 570, 631, 725, 785, 786, 836, 837, 838, 944, 962, 1011, 1032, 1060
Connors, Michael 15
Conot, Robert E. 248
Consoli, Mario 985
Constable, Trevor J. 659
Conway, John S. 399, 790
Corners, George F. II 168
Costello, John 169
Countess, Robert H. 440, 600
Curtis, Michael 480
Curtiss, Richard H. 1012, 1043

D

Dan, Jaromir 599
Davies, Ray 508
Dawidowicz, Lucy 134
De Felice, Renzo 249, 250
Degrelle, Leon 184, 614, 787
Dennis, Lawrence 353
Dershowitz, Alan 589
Deschner, Günther 251
Desjardins, Dan 400, 571
Dibert, A. 522, 532, 660
DiCenzo, R.J. 79
Dickson, Sam 401
DiLorenzo, Thomas 870
Diwald, Hellmut 3, 252
Dobson, Christopher 40
Doenecke, Justus 135
Dolot, Miron 392
Donat, Alexander 80
Dornberg, John 253
Dower, John W. 411
Drechsler, Robert 254, 255
Dressen, Willi 876
Drinnon, Richard 439
Dudley, W. E. 155
Dyer, George C. 445

E

Egerton, Douglas R. 683
Eggleston, George 16
Eisenberg, Azriel 189, 373
Eisenhower, Dwight 971
Eisner, Jack 412
Elliott, Mark R. 226
Ellis, Mark 600
Emry, Sheldon 136
Ennes, James 17
Evert, Hans-Jürgen 256

F

Farquharson, John 277
Faurisson, Robert 4, 18, 19, 87, 115, 116, 156, 170, 257, 360, 388, 413, 426, 429, 451, 460, 469, 470, 496, 523, 538, 555, 561, 564, 590, 661, 684, 700, 750, 759, 788, 871, 945, 963, 972, 1002, 1003, 1013, 1014,

1044, 1061, 1072, 1080, 1096
Feig, Konnilyn 258
Felderer, Ditlieb 5, 20, 24, 41, 59, 157
Fénelon, Fania 42
Ferencz, Benjamin 21
Fernandez-Armesto, Felipe 489
Fischer, David Hacket 591
Fischer, R. H. 137
FitzGibbon, Louis 6, 43
Fleming, Gerald 259, 572
Fogarty, Philip J. 854
Forster, Arnold 726
Foxman, Abraham H. 760
Franklin, Thomas 440
Franz-Willing, Georg 260, 261, 389, 424, 618
Freeman, Paul 1083
Friedrich, Leonhard 81
Fritzsche, Hildegard 262
Fulton, Maureen 82
Fussell, Paul 509
Futterman, Matthew 964

G

Gabis, Tomasz 855
Gabler, Neal 481
Galante, Pierre 263
Gannon, Dan 907
Garaudy, Roger 973
Garrett, Garet 821
Gerke, Hermann A. 138
Giesler, Hermann 264
Gilbert, Martin 22, 190
Gleason, K. C. 265
Glynn, Martin H. 946
Gold, David 44
Goldberg, J. J. 1045
Goldhagen, Daniel Jonah 974
Golea, Traian 932
Gollert, Friedrich 414
Goodrick-Clarke, Nicholas 552
Gordon, Leonard A. 761
Gordon, Sarah 266
Göring, Hermann 267
Gottfried, Paul 947
Graf, Jürgen 948, 1073
Granata, Russ 261, 618, 701
Grau, Karl Friedrich 745
Gray, Andrew 689, 751, 811, 813, 852, 861
Greaves, Percy L. Jr. 169, 175, 176, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220
Green, Stephen 402
Gregor, A. James 268, 269
Grieb, Conrad 23
Grimstad, William 487, 508, 510, 552
Grubach, Paul 441, 480, 511, 601, 619, 789, 986
Gubic, Marijan 727

H

Hadawi, Sami 191
Hagen, John Holte 60, 61
Hagtvet, Bernt 300
Hall, Robert A. 390, 398, 403, 415
Halow, Joseph 501
Halsell, Grace 416
Hamilton, Charles 270
Hankins, Frank 192
Hansen, Desmond 109
Harbison, Robert 271
Harmon, Nicholas 117
Harris, Robert 417
Harrison, Peter 1062
Harwood, Richard 24
Hasegawa, Michiko 374
Hastings, Max 45, 272
Hattenhauer, Darryl 273
Havel, Vaclav 822
Hawkins, James 489, 525
Hecht, Eli 872
Heide, Hans von der 118, 524
Hendry, T. D. 148
Hershel, R. 908
Herzstein, Robert 274, 490
Hess, Ilse 193
Hess, Rudolf 193, 685
Hess, Wolf R. 632
Hesseltine, William B. 471
Hessen, Robert 275
Heston, Leonard 276
Heston, Renate 276
Hiden, John 277
Higgs, Robert 975
Hill, Leonides E. 790
Hillgruber, Andreas 278
Hitler, Adolf 279, 461
Hoffman, Michael A. 375, 376
Hoffman, Peter 280
Hoffmann, Joachim 1021
Hoggan, David 200, 354, 873
Hottelet, Carl 580, 762, 791
Hummel, Jeffrey 404
Hussein, Magdi 839

I

Infield, Glenn 281, 282
Ipatiev, Nikodim M. 987
Irving, David 283, 284, 285, 286, 491, 502, 543, 544, 545, 633, 645, 763, 823, 856, 857, 909, 1033
Irwin, Thomas 171

J

Jackson, Jesse L. 874
Jackson, Thomas 512
Jaeckel, Eberhard 287
Jameson, Fredric 288
Jeffries, Joseph M. N. 875
Jodl, Alfred 1034
Joes, Anthony James 289, 290
John, Robert 377, 643, 648, 728
Johnson, Edward 416
Jones, Lesya 949
Jones, Sydney 291
Jordan, Rudolf 227

K

Kalvoda, Josef 139
Kanold, Otto 25
Kaufman, Jonathan 511
Kawachi, Albert 512
Keegan, John 492, 525
Keen, Sam 546
Kehl, Horst 80
Kehr, Helen 292
Kelfkens, J. 746
Kent, Tyler 201
Kerr, Frederick 567
Ketcham, Katherine 562
King, Robert 729
Kish, George 293
Klee, Ernst 876
Klett, Ronald 158, 228, 462
Klingel, Terry A. 877
Kluever, Max 294
Kluge, Dankwart 205
Knightley, Phillip 452
Knox, MacGregor 295
Koch, H. W. 526
Kohchi, Akira 512
Kohn, Moshe 878
Konkin, Samuel Edward 62, 159, 308, 410, 438, 547
Koppes, Clayton R. 427
Koshar, Rudy 472
Krohmer, Helmut 888
Kubek, Anthony 493
Kuesters, Elisabeth 296
Kulaszka, Barbara 879
Kurowski, Franz 297

L

Landwehr, Richard 83, 119, 140
Lane, Terry 662
Lang, Jochen von 298, 299, 361
Lang, R. Clarence 414, 428, 473, 474, 573
Langford, Edward 646
Langmaid, Janet 292
Lanzmann, Claude 429, 430
Lapides, Fred 46
Laqueur, Walter 194
Larsen, Stein Ugelvik 300
Larson, Martin A. 160, 431, 634, 647

Laska, Werner 527
Lawson, Richard 63
Lebailly, Jacques 453
Ledeen, Michael 301
Lee, Bruce 853
Lenski, Robert 581
Leuchter, Fred A. Jr. 482, 538, 548, 620
Levy, Primo 362
Lilienthal, Alfred M. 88, 702, 792
Lindbergh, Charles A. 592
Lindsey, William B. 206, 362
Lipstadt, Deborah 730, 933
Loftus, Elizabeth 562
Luedde-Neurath, Walter 302
Lüftl, Walter 621
Lutton, Charles 45, 69, 117, 149, 207, 226, 234, 272, 285, 286, 303, 304, 363, 366, 368, 582

M

MacDonald, Kevin 1062
MacDonough, H. R. 141
Maiolin, Ezio M. 120
Maltsev, Yuri N. 858
Manion, Clarence 583
Manning, Paul 305
Marcellus, Thomas J. 34, 110, 121, 122, 142, 143, 161, 172, 185, 306, 475, 565
Marchetti, Victor 494, 793, 1081
Marchevsky, Ivan 880
Marshall, Rachelle 1022
Martello, Robert 973
Martin, David 574
Martin, James J. 84, 144, 173, 188, 221, 307, 308, 370, 452, 483, 509, 528, 602, 764, 853, 889, 890, 891, 1023
Martinez, Mary Ball 703, 757
Maser, Werner 26
Mason, Pat N. Jr. 965
Mattogno, Carlo 390, 442, 454, 484, 513, 514, 550, 840
Mayer, Arno J. 495, 496
McCormack, L. H. 663
McDavit, George 123
McKale, Donald 309
McKee, Alexander 363
McLaren, John 603
Meissner, Hans-Otto 310
Menuhin, Moshe 47
Merriam, Ray 89
Merson, Martin 443, 445
Meyer, Dick 1035
Michaels, Daniel W. 988, 1026, 1033, 1074, 1097
Miki, Hideo 485
Miller, John 40
Mirchuk, Petro 48
Mohler, Armin 824
Montgomery, Andrew 765
Morgan, Robert 704
Moroz, Valentyn 364
Morris, Benny 809
Morris, Warren 311
Mortl, John 731, 766
Mosse, George 312
Moynihan, Daniel Patrick 705
Mueller, John 1024
Muirden, Geoff 476, 604, 732
Müller, Filip 49
Myklebust, Jan Peter 300

N

Nakhleh, Issah 174, 648
Nawratil, Heinz 515
Neff, Donald 966, 976, 1015, 1025, 1082
Netanyahu, Benzion 967
Nicosia, Francis R. 455
Nolte, Ernst 748, 794
Nomberg-Przytyk, Sara 405
Nordling, Carl 529, 575

O

O'Keefe, Peter 85
O'Keefe, Theodore J. 361, 365, 382, 405, 418, 419, 430, 432, 436, 444, 456, 463, 464, 477, 478, 486, 497, 503, 516, 530, 539, 549, 553, 563, 576, 584, 593, 618, 664, 668, 730, 736, 738, 745, 749, 752, 753, 767, 881, 910, 1004
Oliver, Revilo P. 825, 859, 1046, 1047
Oluwatoyin, Anthony O. 933
Oppenheimer, Peter H. 393, 406
O'Reilly, Patrick 875
Otten, Herman 498, 706
Oven, Wilfred von 313

P

Padfield, Peter 314
Page, Bruce 27
Pavel, Ion 229
Pavlik, Gregory P. 989
Payne, Ronald 40
Payne, Stanley 315
Peel, Peter H. 420
Phillips, John 407
Phillips, Richard G. 795, 934, 990, 1016
Pitamitz, Antonio 116
Plummer, Oscar E. 810
Ponsonby, Arthur 28
Porter, Carlos W. 478, 499, 540
Poullada, Leon 554
Powers, Thomas 811
Prager, Dennis 316
Prange, Gordon W. 175
Pressac, Jean-Claude 457, 531, 550, 555, 564, 665, 750, 812, 840
Provan, Charles D. 666
Pryce-Jones, David 207

R

Radnitz, Robert 565
Raimondo, Justin 826
Rassinier, Paul 124, 594
Raven, Greg 635, 649, 655, 676, 677, 687, 733, 734, 735, 796, 827, 860, 882, 1098
Reid, Brian Holden 667
Reilly, Janet 421
Reiner, Rob 1083
Reitlinger, Gerald 317
Remer, Otto Ernst 433, 434, 1036
Renk, Brian 577
Rhodes, James 318
Richardson, James O. 445
Ries, John M. 446, 455, 458, 472, 488, 615, 686
Riess, Volker 876
Riggenbach, Jeff 409
Rimland, Ingrid 767
Roberts, David D. 319
Robinson, R. A. H. 320
Rogers, Will 1048
Rokach, Livia 487
Rollins, L. A. 186, 189, 190, 194, 195, 204, 316, 353, 359, 369, 373, 378, 379
Ronnett, Alexander E. 394
Roques, Henri 435, 532, 541
Rosenberg, Alfred 321
Rosenzweig, Luc 446
Rosit, Nelson 591
Ross, Sandra 90
Rost van Tonningen, F. 504
Rothbard, Murray N. 892
Row, Robert 322
Rubenstein, W.D. 323
Rudolf, Germar 841
Ryan, Alan 365
Ryan, Paul 34
Ryback, Timothy 797

S

Sacher, Howard M. 1084
Saggs, H. W. F. 366
Sakkara, Michele 230
Sanning, Walter 323, 324, 355
Saunders, William 830
Schaub, Bernhard 1005
Schaulen, Joachim von 325
Schmidt, Dieter W. 798

Schmidt, Matthias 326
Schoeman, Stephanie 517
Schonfeld, Moshe 29, 64
Schuldes, W. K. F. 139
Schwartz, Alan M. 736
Seleshko, M. 65
Shapiro, Shelly 622
Shaw, Warren 687
Sheftel, Yoram 949
Shermer, Michael 883
Shirakawa, Sam H. 751
Shirer, William 327
Shtromas, Aleksandras 799
Shultz, George P. 813
Sichrovsky, Peter 752
Silberstein, W. R. 133
Sindi, Abdullah Mohammad 1085
Skidelsky, Robert 861
Smith, Bradley R. 395, 436, 623
Smith, Dennis Mack 328
Smith, Dennis Nayland 447
Smith, Goldwyn 1037
Smith, Paul G. 145
Smith, Wayland D. 91, 146, 193, 196
Sobran, Joseph 707, 737, 800, 814, 828, 842, 911, 950, 1017, 1038, 1086
Solzenitsyn, Aleksandr 801
Soucy, Robert 329
Southworth, Herbert 330
Speer, Albert 331
Spengler, Oswald 1049
Spiegelman, Art 421
St. George, Maximilian 353
Stäglich, Wilhelm 111, 231, 396, 437, 542, 815
Stannard, David E. 668
Stanwood, Charles 650
Stein, Howard F. 66, 125, 829
Stern, Kenneth S. 738
Sterner, Theodore G. Jr. 147
Stewart, John 67
Stimely, Keith 197, 202, 208, 222, 224, 230, 232, 233, 237, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 253, 254, 255, 256, 258, 259, 260, 262, 263, 264, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 284, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 305, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 315, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 346, 347, 348, 1050
Stofberg, Louis F. 605, 739, 768
Stolfi, Russell H. S. 951
Stolley, Roger 595
Strakon, Nicholas 912, 913
Strang, John P. 439
Strutz, Henry 148, 340
Stuart, Karen 50
Sündermann, Helmut 336
Sunic, Tomislav 830
Suvorov, Viktor 1026, 1027, 1074
Svedlund, E. 893, 914, 1039
Swerdlow, Gileul 968

T

Taki 1075
Taylor, Fred 337
Taylor, James 687
Taylor, S. J. 585
Taylor, Samuel Jared 606, 650, 688
Taylor, Telford 689
Telushkin, Joseph 316
Teplyakov, Yuri 816
Thadden, Adolf von 338
Thion, Serge 68, 812, 1028
Thomas, Hugh 339
Thompson, H. Keith 148, 209, 314, 340, 407, 417, 434
Thompson, Robert Smith 977
Thorwald, Jürgen 149
Tojo, Hideki 596
Toland, John 176, 556, 669
Tolstoy, Nikolai 69, 234
Toner, Edward J. Jr. 740
Topitsch, Ernst 447
Topol, Eduard 1099
Treadway, John D. 397
Trevor-Roper, Hugh 341, 708
Trombley, Stephen 1051
Trythall, Anthony John 670
Tucker, William 70
Turner, Henry A. Jr. 342, 458
Tusa, Anne 343
Tusa, John 343
Twain, Mark 1063
Twing, Shawn L. 1045

U–V

Unger, Michael 344
Unterberger, Betty 51
U.-Ziechmann, W. K. von 397
Vernon, Eric 52
Verrall, Richard 30
Vezelis, Louis 709
Vidal, Gore 753
Vidal-Naquet, Pierre 741
Vincent, C. Paul 398
Volkman, Ernest 186

W

Wahls, Hans 607
Wainwright, Peter 92
Waldheim, Kurt 710
Walendy, Udo 7
Ward, Arthur S. 383, 392, 492, 519
Warren, Ian B. 754, 769, 831
Weber, Charles E. 3, 71, 162, 468, 526, 770, 817, 879, 952, 974
Weber, Mark 25, 53, 72, 86, 93, 126, 150, 177, 178, 198, 203, 205, 210, 211, 212, 229, 235, 236, 237, 345, 356, 357, 371, 372, 380, 381, 408, 422, 448, 449, 465, 466, 467, 505, 506, 518, 531, 551, 557, 566, 572, 578, 581, 586, 597, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 616, 617, 622, 624, 625, 626, 636, 637, 638, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 686, 687, 690, 691, 692, 693, 711, 712, 741, 742, 743, 748, 755, 756, 771, 772, 773, 802, 803, 818, 824, 832, 843, 844, 845, 862, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 915, 916, 935, 953, 954, 955, 991, 992, 993, 994, 1006, 1008, 1018, 1040, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1076, 1077, 1087, 1100, 1101
Weckert, Ingrid 198, 367, 468
Weir, John 774, 876, 931, 1020
Wesserle, Andreas R. 94, 127, 187, 423, 587
West, W. J. 409
Westwood, J.N. 368, 410
Whisker, James B. 199, 213, 238, 346, 347
Wicks, L. E. 151
Wiesel, Elie 31
Wikoff, Jack 411, 427, 450, 481, 546, 585, 775
Williams, Robert H. 533
Wilton, Robert 757
Wistrich, Robert 348
Wright, William 776
Wyman, David S. 372
Wytwycky, Bohdan 73

Y–Z

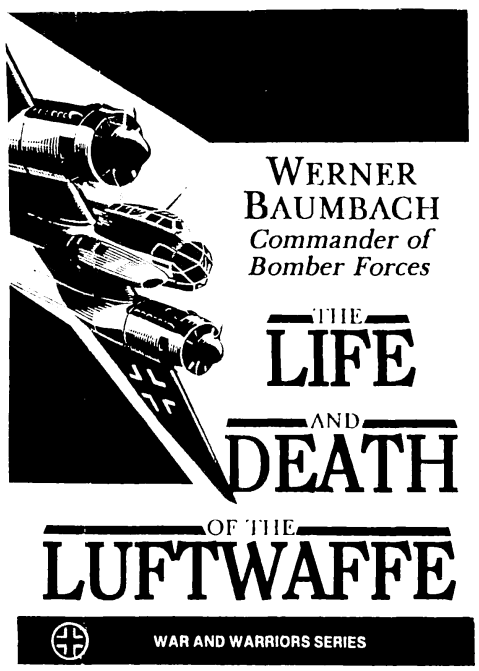
Yockey, Francis Parker 534
Zadencki, Jaroslaw 1029
Zaverdinos, C. 744
Zayas, Alfred M. de 32, 535, 777
Zeman, Zbynek 450
Ziff, William B. 899
Zündel, Ernst 936

A Stirring Narrative of Combat

An Inside Account of the Triumph and Tragedy of the Third Reich's Air Force

The Life and Death of the Luftwaffe tells the riveting story of the meteoritic rise and calamitous fall of one of history's great air forces, as told by one of its most decorated and honored officers, Colonel Werner Baumbach.

A combat pilot who braved enemy fighters and anti-aircraft fire to strike at targets in virtually every European theater of the Second World War, Baumbach was also such a superb organizer and keen strategist that he was appointed, at the age of 28, chief of the Luftwaffe's bomber command.



All of the Luftwaffe's celebrated campaigns are here: the blitzkriegs against Poland, France and the Low Countries; the Battle of Britain; the massive invasion of Soviet Russia and the hard-fought retreat; the air wars over the Atlantic, the Arctic, and the Mediterranean; and the desperate defense of the Reich against merciless attack by British and American bombers.

Baumbach was one of the most successful fighter pilots of the Second World War, and the first to earn the coveted Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves and Swords. He was also a major figure in the fateful decision-making that shaped Germany's desperate struggle against the combined Allied forces. He played a key role in reorganizing the Luftwaffe's bomber arm.

In addition to memorable descriptions of dangerous combat missions, in this memoir he gives a frank and often critical inside account of Germany's air war. He provides an inside look at the heated disputes among the Reich's top military figures over strategy and tactics, with first-hand assessments of Hitler, Göring, Goebbels, Speer and other high-ranking Third Reich officials.

Baumbach played an important role in the development of Germany's "wonder weapons," some of which he tested himself. Here he tells of German jet fighters, guided missles, the V-1 "buzz bomb," the V-2 rocket, and other path-breaking armaments that laid the basis for and modern air war and space exploration.

He provides fascinating details of German plans for amazing new weapons and tactics, including trans-Atlantic air raids against New York City and the Panama Canal, the training of Kamikaze-style suicide pilots, and a plan for piggy-backing fighters and unmanned bombers to strike at distant targets.

After the war Baumbach barely escaped trial as a "war criminal," even as British newspapers were calling him "the German Lawrence of the Second World War."

Essential reading for anyone interested in the German Luftwaffe and World War II.

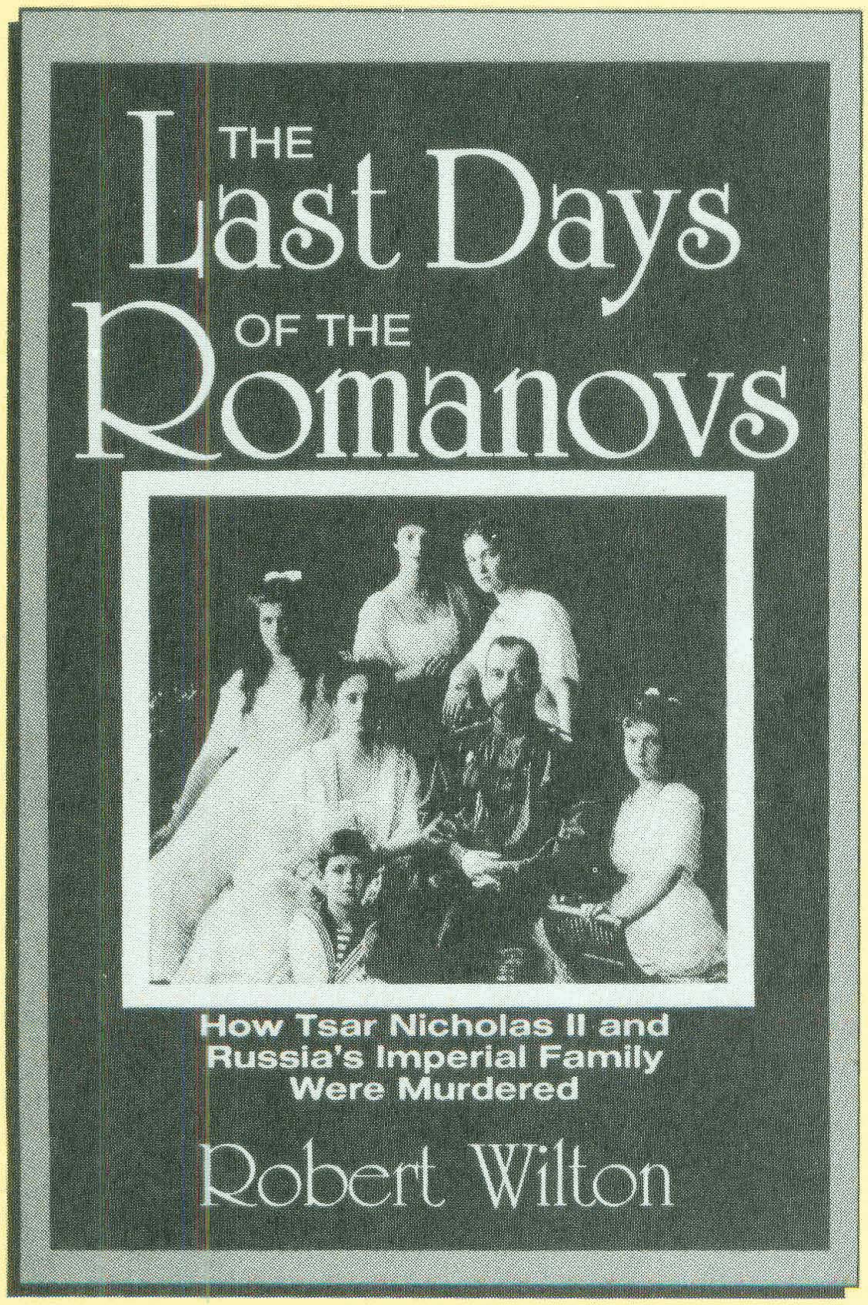
The Life and Death of the Luftwaffe

by Werner Baumbach
Translated by Frederick Holt
Hardcover. 220 pp. Dust Jacket. Photos. Appendix. Index. (0166)
$12.95 plus shipping ($2.50 domestic, $3.50 foreign)
California residents must add $1.00 sales tax
Institute for Historical Review
P.O. Box 2739 Newport Beach, CA 92659 USA

WHO REALLY KILLED THE ROMANOVS. . . AND WHY?

Today, 75 Years After the Brutal Murders, A Long-Suppressed Classic Gives the Shocking Answers

WHEN THE NEWS OF THE COLD-BLOODED MASSACRE of Tsar Nicholas II, his wife Alexandra, and their five children reached the outside world, decent people were horrified. But the true, complete story of the murders was suppressed from the outset—not only by the Red regime, but by *powerful forces operating at the nerve centers of the Western nations*. Nevertheless, one intrepid journalist, Robert Wilton, longtime Russia correspondent of the London *Times*, dared to brave the blackout. An on-the-scene participant in the White Russian investigation of the crime, Wilton brought the first documentary evidence of the *real killers, and their actual motives*, to the West.



A SKELETON KEY TO THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SOVIET SLAUGHTERHOUSE

Wilton's book, ***The Last Days of the Romanovs***, based on the evidence gathered by Russian investigative magistrate Nikolai Sokolov, was published in France, England, and America at the beginning of the 1920's—but it soon vanished from the bookstores and almost all library shelves, and was ignored in later "approved" histories. The most explosive secret of Wilton's book—*the role that racial revenge played in the slaughter of the Romanovs*—had to be concealed. And it continued to be concealed for decades—as the same motive claimed the lives of millions of Christian Russians, Ukrainians, Balts, and other helpless victims of the Red cabal.

AVAILABLE AT LAST FROM IHR!

Now, an authoritative, updated edition of ***The Last Days of the Romanovs***, available from the Institute for Historical Review, puts in your hands the hidden facts behind the Soviet holocaust!

The new edition includes Wilton's original text—plus rare and revealing photographs—the author's lists of Russia's actual rulers among the early Bolsheviks—and IHR editor and historian Mark Weber's new introduction bringing ***The Last Days of the Romanovs*** up to date with important new knowledge that confirms and corroborates Wilton's findings.

Today, as the fate of Russia and its former empire hangs in the balance, as the Russian people strive to assign responsibility for the greatest crimes the world has ever seen, there is no more relevant book, no more contemporary book, no better book on the actual authors of the Red terror than ***The Last Days of the Romanovs***!

THE LAST DAYS OF THE ROMANOVS by Robert Wilton
Quality Softcover · 210 pages · Photos · Index · $8.95 postpaid
Institute for Historical Review · P.O. Box 2739 · Newport Beach, CA 92659